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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918

VOL. IV NO. 297 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
12th Decr.	Khyber	8000	....	....
17th "	Malwa	11000	....	....
24th "	Nagova	7000	....	....
31st "	Kaisar-i Hind	11500	....	....
1917				
7th Janry	Nankin	7000	....	....
14th "	Mooltan	10000	....	....
21st "	Kinva	9300	....	....
28th "	Sardinia	7000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
26th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala *	9000
31st Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea *	11000
1917				
7th Janry.	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
9th Febry	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
9th March	Malta	7000	Kaisar-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 21st December; 2nd and 29th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
14th Dec.	Karoa	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder
*14th Dec.	Dumra	Karachi & P. Gulf.
15th Dec.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting.
*18th Dec	Linga	Karachi direct.

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Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kobayashi	5348	17th Dec.	20th. Dec.
Yeboshi Maru.	S. Kishimoto	4798	7th Jan 17	10thJan.17
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata ..	4166	8th Jan. 17	10thJan.17
Tenshin Maru.	R. Ozaki. ..	4178	11th Jan. 17	23rd Jan 17
Taisho Maru..	T. Ogawa ..	1651	16thJa 17	27thJan 17

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Twice a month from Bombay to Japan via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Ataka Maru..	3874	F. Tabusa ..	....	12th Dec.
Kaijo Maru ..	4207	S. Minato ..	....	15th Dec
Java Maru ..	4499	N. Yanagi	8th Dec.	17th Dec.
Kunajiri Maru	4062	K. Sakurai	20th Dec.	31st Dec
Europa Maru.2	3078	S. Nakazawa	24th Dec.	1st Jan 17
Inaba Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa ..	1st Jan. 17	11thJan17

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ...	555	883	420	680
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool ...	600	90	52	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ...	...	942	...	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

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Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

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FOR BUSHIRE, MOHAMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. NICHIREN MARU, 2,002 tons, will sail on or about 15th December.

FOR BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. ASIA MARU, 2,416 tons, will sail on or about 25th December.

For further particulars apply to:—

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THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 7th December, 1916.

S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or, about 15th December, 1916.

For further particulars apply to:—

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Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

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Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
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Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

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Manager.

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Established 1880.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 29,000,000

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Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
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Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Pekin	
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

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Liberal Conditions.

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Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

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HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

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Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

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MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 624.

TO ANXIOUS PURCHASERS BONA-FIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE OF NINE REALLY HIGH CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON "TOSH" SAFES FITTED WITH "TOSH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS" AND VOUCHER AND SECRET DRAWERS.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. TOSH & Co. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a regular set of their wellknown safes (Brand New) just received consisting of the following very high class fire and burglar resisting bent iron "tosh" safes fitted with "tosh special 8 lever locks" and secret contrivanced sovereign box and voucher drawer.

1 iron safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 26 by 21 by 18.
2 iron safes 24 by 20 by 18.
1 iron safe 22 by 18 by 18.
2 iron safes 18 by 15 by 15.
1 iron safe 15 by 12 by 12.

The above safes are on view.

NOTE—"Tosh" is the only "Make" to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an anxious depositor. "Tosh" means "Safety."

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH DECEMBER, AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACKWOOD DINING TABLES FOR 12 PERSONS, COTTAGE PIANO BY MESSRS. ROSE, MASTER KEY ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLE, OLIVER TYPEWRITER NO. 5, HALL CABINETS BY DEVJI, BLACKWOOD DOUBLE BED, GENTS' BICYCLE, NEARLY NEW ENGLISH BUILT BROUGHAM FITTED WITH BRAND NEW DUNLOP TYRES, SEWING MACHINE, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the Grants Buildings, Middle Colaba, the very valuable, substantial, and specially ordered teak and blackwood highly polished furniture such as blackwood dinning table for 12 persons, specially ordered dining chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, meat-safes, ice-box, drawing room and reading room complete suites of sofas and chairs lined superior velvet, rich writing tables, office tables, artistic cabinets office chairs, revolving book cases, mirrored hatstands, low and easy chairs, rich carpets, rich satsuma vases, selected oil paintings, octagon marble topped tables, hall cabinets by Devji, wall plates, table ornaments, card tables, wall brackets, rich teapoys, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., Oliver typewriter No. 5, selected solid double and single glass and panel door almirahs, clock and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single beds, blackwood double bed, towel horses, rich glass porcelain and platedware, gents' bicycle, sewing machines, etc., etc.

Also one nearly new very light English built office brougham fronted glass and very recently fitted with brand new Dunlop tyres.

The property of J. H. Clemenger Esqr., including that of other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of Unclaimed Furniture, Presentation Silver Cups by Treacher, White Mettle, Money Purses, Presentation Platedware, Alladin Lamp, with Tank 3,000 C. P., Theatrical Dresses, Cinematograph, Apparatus, Cottage Piano by the well-known Messrs. D'Almaine & Co. of London, Gents' Gold Watches, Cameras, Camera Lenses, Motor Cycle Tyres, English Cradle, Typewriter, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms unclaimed furniture such as very substantial mirrored chests of drawers, glass door English hanging press, mirrored hatstand, dining table, easy chairs, sofas, woodden bedsteads, sliding glass door cupboards, writing tables, towel horses, glass show cases, sewing machines, cabinets, iron beds, dirty clothes baskets chairs, teapoys, carved round tables, class teapoys, theatrical dresses, cinematograph apparatus, English cradle typewriter cameras camera lenses, cottage piano by the wellknown Messrs. D'Almaine & Co. of London, presentation platedware, such as hot water jugs, beer mugs, toast ranks, knifes, forks, spoons, sweet dishes, pepper bottle etc., open face and half hunting English and Swiss gold watches, Treachers Hall, mark silver plated and gold plated presentation cups and bowls, white mettle money purses, 3,000 C.P. Alladin lamp with tank, etc., etc.

Also the property of the concerned such as sofas, chairs, hatstands, teapoys, rocking chairs, easy chairs ice box, pictures, writing tables, round tables, screens etc.

The above goods are on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th December, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSIONER AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY, ETC., ETC.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S. T.) SHARP.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at Manek Building, opp. Dwarkadas Building, Hornby Road (where the goods are arranged for sale) a lot of decent hosiery, etc., including shirts, sweaters, bannans, kerchives, ties of elegant designs, collors, towels, socks and stockings, bedsheets, table covers, boots, shoes, suite cases. Travelling boxes, cashboxes, tables, chairs etc., property of a merchant closing business.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MOON PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS GOODWILL, ETC., AT THAKORDWAR.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J. SUIT NO. 327 of 1916.
MULSHANKAR JATASHANKER, Plaintiff.
v/s.
JIVANLAL JATASHANKER, & ors. Defendants.

Under instruction from R. D. Setina, Esq., the receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Judge's order dated the 10th day of October 1916 in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 19th day of December 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Thakordwar, the factory known as "The Moon Pharmaceautical Works" belonging to the Estate of Dr. Amaratlal Jatashanker Chandalia, deceased, together with the goodwill and all the plant machinery and accessories belonging or supposed to belong to the said factory.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of the factory apply to Messrs Pandia and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY IMPERIAL ESTATE IN GOA STREET, FORT.
H. C. SUIT NO. 1100 of 1916, O. S.
NAZERALLY SAMSUDIN & ANR. Plaintiffs.
v.
ADVOCATE GENERAL ..... Defendant.

Under instruction from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Nazerally Samsudin and Damoder Hargowan, the executors of the last will and testament of Abdul Kader Mulla Ebrahimji, deceased, and in pursuance of the directions given by the Learned Judge in Chambers, on the 11th day of November 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, 1916 at 4-30 p.m. the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that Government lease hold piece of land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in Goa Street, Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 428/6/9 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue undre new Nos. 22/8480 and new survey No. 8480 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2743, Street No. 3 and bounded on the North by Goa Street, on the South by land leased to Assur Virji, on the east by the land partly leased to Hari Dharamsey and partly by land leased to Odharji Karamchand and on the West partly by land leased to Valiandas Jairam and partly by land leased to Girdhar Jadavji and partly by land leased to Assur Virji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for the said Executors at their office No. 136, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th December 1916.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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CHINCHWAD.—Tookaram Bala Thorat.
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HUBLI.—Dr. C. H. Deshpande.
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IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Manekji Parukh.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Fredoon and Jamshed Iran.—Opposite Railway station.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

MATRIMONIAL

A YOUNG PARSI of respectable family, Civil Engineering Line, wishes to Marry a young Parsi girl of respectable family, with a handsome dowery, age about 23. Must be an accomplished and qualified Artist with art diplomas. Copies of Certificates, (if any) should be enclosed which will be returned. Write to Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6291

WANTED

WANTED—An experienced STEREO. and LEAD CASTER. Apply in person to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Chronicle."

A PARSEE UNDERGRADUATE, knowning typewriting work, wants work from 4 to 6 p.m. Apply to Box No. 408 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6280

WANTED.—A TYPIST, with a general knowledge of work, in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating salary to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6292

WANTED—RECRUITS for the Anglo-Indian Battery. Apply to th RECRUITING AGENT, Anglo-Indian Force 113, Esplanade Road (above Thacker's), Bombay.

WANTED.—A PARSI CLERK strong in English correspondence and accounts. Experienced men need apply only. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 411 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6289

WANTED—"LIVE AGENTS" to sell "Luxur" (New Discovery) Hair Tonic. 33⅓ per cent. Profit. Trial Package 12 As. Particular. Free. Apply to Box No. 401, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6254

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED immediately one GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE studied up to B. A. specially strong in Sanskrit, competent in preparing a descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit and Pali Manuscripts. Salary Rs. 50 per month with prospects. Apply to—

J. S. KUDALFAR,
Curator of State Libraries.

Central Library.
Baroda, 9th December 1916.
6285

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.

1. Beginners: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. Advanced: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—DE DION CAR, 18—24 H. P. with six seated, Cabriolette Body. Box No. 409 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6282

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES, Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P. 460 volts, 560/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1065

FOR SALE.—DODGE BROTHERS CAR, 17—24 H.P. with four seated used few weeks only, Electric starting and ligting equipment. Cost, Rs. 4,500 will accept 4,100 net no offers. Apply to Box No. 410 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6283

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 705

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
AND
GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

WANTED—COMPETENT WAITERS for the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL and GREEN'S RESTAURANT. Apply immediately to the

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.,
Taj Mahal Hotel.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of HAY of the best quality for the above-named Hospital will be received by the undersigned between 3 and 5 p.m., daily till MONDAY, the 18th December, 1916.

For particulars and conditions of the contract, apply to.

CURSETJEE M. SHROFF,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer,

Apollo House, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th December 1916.
6303

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that we the hitherto partners in the Marwari Coal Trading Co., have amicably settled all points and dispute as regarding the proprietorship and good will and have come to the decision that Mr. Ratanlal R. should retire from the concern with a share in the good will and one-third share in the profit and losses of the said concern till the 8th December, 1916.

The only proprietors of the said concern are hereafter to be Messrs. Mirjamal Pokermal and Ramnarayan Pokermal and all claims and dues have to be preferred against and paid to the said Mirzamal Pokermal and Ramnarayan Pokermal.

MIRJAMAL POKERMAL,
RAMNARAYAN POKERMAL,
6288 RATANLAL RADHAKISON.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE that JETHABHAI NARSEY has no connection whatsoever with the firm of NENSEY KALIANJI & CO., and whoever has or will have anything to do with the said Jethabhai Narsey in the name of Nensey Kalianji and Co. has or will do so at his own risk and Nensey Kaliani and Co. is not and will not be in any way responsible for such dealings. All the work of Nensey Kalianji and Co. is carried on solely by Kalianji Vardhman and no other person has any authority to work in any way in the name of Nensey Kalianji and Co. Any payment therefore should not be made without obtaining the signature of Kalianji Vardhman failing which Nensey Kalianji and Co. will in no way be responsible for such payments.

NENESY KALIANJI & CO.,
6273

NOTICE.

THE STATE PURCHASES COMMITTEE having been appointed by the Darbar to deal with all orders exceeding Rs. 300 in value hitherto placed by the various Heads of Departments who have to make purchases during the year, all firms desirous of doing business with the State are requested to send their latest price lists to the Secretary, and duly to apprise him of any alterations in the list prices. The Committee will usually invite sealed tenders for the requirements of the State. All kinds of furniture, tents, leather goods, provision stores, P. W. D. and Electrical Department requirements, Press accessories, motor requisities, stationery, everything in short, will come within the scope of the Committee's authority.

SECRETARY,
State Purchases Committee, Bhopal.
6215.

Ahmedabad Palace,
Bhopal, 27th November, 1916.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Assur Veerjee Mills, Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when the following resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of November 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That Article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association shall be deleted and in its place the following article shall be substituted:—

Every Shareholder not disqualified by the preceding article or article No. 24, and who has been duly registered for three months previous to the General Meeting shall be entitled to be present and to speak and vote at any Ordinary or Extraordinary Meeting of the Company and shall have one vote in respect of every share held by him."

By order of the Board,

ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th November, 1916. 6146

THE BARODA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held at Baroda in the first week of January, 1917. It will be divided in five sections: Agriculture, Industries, Forest, Education and Horticulture. Space will be allotted for sales-rooms and side shows and entertainment booths. Intending exhibitors and others may write to the Undersigned for prospectus and details.

Baroda.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
6028 General Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Hospital supplies etc., for the LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL, BOMBAY for one year commencing from 1st January 1917 or earlier if the hospital be closed so as to reach the undersigned by the 20th instant. Forms of tenders can be had on payment of a fee of Rs. 2. Undersigned is not bound to accept lowest or any tender.

J. G. HOJEL, M.B., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
O./C., Lady Hardinge War Hospital.
Bombay, December, 11.
6287

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. MANJIBHOY KARIMBHOY, the Mortgagee of the undermentioned property having put up the said property in AUCTION SALE on the 15th day of November, 1916, and our client having purchased the same till persons having any claim on the said property by way of inneritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 754 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 767 and 767; New Nos. 12752 and 12755; New Survey Nos. 1/2519 and 1/2525 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 7677 and 7678 and Street Nos. 11 and 12 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Haji Alli Haji Cassum; on or towards the West by the property of Bomon, Fruit merchant; on or towards the North by the property of Bomonji Kashinath and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1916.

UNWALLA, PEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6284

NOTICE

RE: ESTATE OF BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, a Merchant, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of December, 1915, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 22nd day of June, 1916, to Bai GOOLBAI BOMANJEE PETIT, the widow and JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT and PHIROZSHA BOMANJEE PETIT, two of the sons of the said deceased and Double Probate whereof having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of October, 1916, to DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJEE PETIT, another son of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executrix and executors at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., their attorneys in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executrix and executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently, will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., the attorneys of the above-named executrix and executors.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1916.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executrix and
6290 Executors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI PIROSHA, Bai PIROJBAI PIROSHA and Mr. RATANJI DHANJIBHAI SHAH, Trustees of the settlement of the late DR. EDALJI NUSSERWANJI have contracted to sell to our client the immoveable property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim or interest therein either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5 Bell Lane within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at or near Cumballa Hill on the West side of the Road leading to Breach Candy called Warden Road in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5272 square yards or thereabouts (forming part of a larger piece of land admeasuring about 11,380 square yards or thereabouts belonging to the Vendors abovenamed bearing Collector's Old No. .....Collector's New No. ..... Old Survey Survey No. ..... and New Survey No. 7139) together with the bungalow, messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, Ward No. 3327 (1) and street No. 2 and all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the Warden Road aforesaid and partly by the property of the Vendors and beyond that by the sea-face on or towards the South by the property formerly of the late Mr. Chhabildas Laloobhoy on or towards the East by the Warden Road and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendors and beyond that by the sea-face and which property is at present in the occupation of Mr. K. N. Wadia and others as tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1916.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6286

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY, 9-45 P.M.

THE BIG PUSH
TO-NIGHT

"No complete description of this world picture of "The Battle of the Somme" could do justice to it. It is a page of British history in pictures of priceless value, a record of deeds, the memory of which can never die, a picture of a struggle, the telling of which will thrill generations of children yet to come."—*The Evening News*, London 17-7-1916.

H. M. GOVERNMENT
WAR FILMS.
Under the distinguished
Patronage of
T. E. LORD and LADY
WILLINGDON

THEIR EXCELLENCIES WILL ATTEND THE THEATRE ON THURSDAY, DEC. 14TH AT 6-30 P.M.

THE BATTLE
OF THE
SOMME
AND
H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR
On the Somme Battlefield.

BRITISH ATTACK ON THE SOMME

July 1st, 1916.

Filmed Right in the Thick of the Battle. Nothing ever seen like it before.

See the British Troops leap over the Trench Parapets, and advance towards the German Trenches under heavy fire of the enemy.

British Tommies rescuing a comrade under heavy shell fire.

British Wounded and Nerve-shattered Germans after the battle.

German Curtain Fire just outside Minden Post.

Routing Germans from the Dug-outs.

CLEARING THE BATTLEFIELD OF SNIPERS.

Activity at Minden Post where the battle raged furiously. (You can see the front line trenches just a hundred yards away.)

Sole Director for India and the East:
MAURICE E. BANDMAN.

PRICES:

At 6-30 Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
At 9-45 Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

Free List suspended until further notice.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY,

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

A SPLENDID BILL OF PICTURES.
Powerful 5-reel drama.

"THE GILDED SPIDER."

An American Millionaire touring in Italy causes the death of a sculptor's wife. Many years later, in New York, the Italian, who now has a beautiful daughter meets the man who wronged him, with dramatic results. The story ends happily for the girl, who is in love with a young artist.

"POTTS BUNGLES AGAIN."

An amusing comedy concerning a reporter and a police-woman. The girl is attacked in the local paper by the newspaperman but soon finds a way of getting her own claims to the position acquitted by her.

ROBINET'S WHITE DRESS

A real farce in which a party of white-washers restore to its former magnificense a man's white suit which mud and wet paint had made dirty.

THE LATEST
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE WEEK'S PRESS OPINION.

"Large audiences enjoyed the new programme of pictures and were entertained by a very pleasant selection of music".—TIMES OF INDIA.

"The whole bill is first class and will provide one of the best entertainments of the week in Bombay."—ADVOCATE OF INDIA.

"With the orchestra maintaining its usual high standard there is an excellent evening's entertainment in store for patrons."—BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
PRESENTS
ESSIE JENNINGS
Bombay's prime favourite and bewitching actress
CHARLOTTA
Dainty Dancer
GEORGIE DEVOE
in Songs and Stories
The above will be augmented by
FASCINATING CINEMA.

AMUSEMENTS

RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE. RUNAWAY JUNE.

Miracles and adventures on a sea voyage—an awe-inspiring picturesque model operated by an Artist.

"The Spirit of the Marsh"

The beauties of Bermuda Isles, enchanting scenes, the beauties of nature ever screened in Bombay.

This week's instalment of this Society serial displays:

How jealousy is cruel and love is death.

The Sporting DETECTIVE
THRILLING
DRAMATIC
AMUSING
A serial with real grip.
A character that really stirs.

COMING ! COMING !!
The Great Circus Serial
THE PEG O' THE RING
40,000 feet 30 Parts.
played by prominent figures as
LUCILE LOVE AND COUNT HUGO.

"THE RUNAWAY JUNE"
40,000 Feet. 30 Parts.

Endorsed by the Press and Public. Written by the well-known Novelist George Randolph Chester,

Produced by the World-famed "Reliance" exclusively for

THE NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
THE POPULAR PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY: 7—8-45—and 10-30.
EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5 P. M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1—As. 8, 4 and 2.

OPENING FRIDAY, DEC. 15.
OPENING FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Bombay's Most Beautiful Cinema:

EMPIRE THEATRE
EMPIRE THEATRE
EMPIRE THEATRE

(on Hornby Road and Bastion Road)
with a Colossal Repertoire of the World's Cinema Masterpieces.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE

of Pathe's Mighty Historical Triumph

FLANDERS ! MY COUNTRY !

A superb coloured feature written by

VICTORIEN SARDOU

and based upon the famous drama

"PATRIE."

This great picture features

HENRY KRAUS
HENRY KRAUS

The most eminent actor of France who created the part of PAUL VALJEAN

in

"LES MISERABLES"

and

PAUL CAPELLANI

OF

"MYSTERIES OF PARIS" FAME.

The play is especially timely, dealing as it does with that time in the sixteenth century when Flanders, the modern Belgium, was overrun with Spanish armies of conquest and when superhuman efforts were made by the despairing Flemish to rid themselves of their oppressors.

"FLANDERS—MY COUNTRY"

was magnificently put on and was staged in LOUVAIN, since to meet with such a tragic fate. The old world buildings, now marred and ruined beyond redemption by German shells, are used as backgrounds. The acting is truly great, and the whole picture grips from start to finish.

The STORY, the COLOUR, the PLACE—all three are unique, unrepeatable, and unforgetable.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
FRIDAY, DEC. 15TH.

Popular prices: Rs. 2 to 4 Ans.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10th.

Dovre	Singmeman	Busreh, Dec. 2
Kaigo Maru	Selter	Djebonet Dec. 2
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Dec. 9
Frinton	Dun	Genoa, Nov. 15

Dec. 11th.

Nichru Maru	Goto	Singapore, Nov. 27
Harrington	Long	Busreh

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday.

Dovre	Singmeman	Singapore
Kansas	James	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on yesterday:—

Steamer	Frinton	for Hull, etc.
"	Nichru Maru	for Busreh
"	Culna	for Karachi

S. S. Dovre:—The steamer Dovre, 733 tons, Captain L. Singmeman, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 2nd instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Frinton:—The Rubattino Line steamer Frinton, 2,707 tons, Captain J. W. Dun, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, which port she had left on the 15th ultimo, with balast.

S. S. Kaijo Maru::—The steamer Kaijo Maru, 2,963 tons, Captain J. Selter, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Djibouti, which port she had left on the 2nd instant, with balast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 9th instant with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nichru Maru:—The steamer Nichru Maru, 1,400 tons, Captain T. Goto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo, with a cargo of planks.

S.S. Harrington:—The steame. Harrington, 2,500 tons, Captain A. G. Long, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with balast.

S. S. Kansas:—The steamer Kansas, 3,940 tons, Captain R. J. James, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Dovre:—The steamer Dovre, 733 tons, Captain L. Singmeman, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Singapore, with balast.

Monday, 11th December, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Rinaldo	Stephens	J. P. & Co
B. Karoa	Handcock	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Bomla		W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Frinton		W. & A. G. & Co
F. Jersey Moor	Stoneshouse	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Hunnie		W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firoz	Geey	T. M. & Co
N. Elswick Grange	Edwards	J. M. & Co
P. Java Maru	Yanage	O. S. K.
Q. Shustar	Weeks	H. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Satranji	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kerman	Waterlow	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Culna		M. M. & Co
3 Jehangir		T. M. & Co
4 Iperia	Anderson	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Ataka Maru	Jabsen	O. S. K.
12 & 13 Quilos		M. M. & Co
14 Linga		M. M. & Co
15 Dumra		M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Olympia		W. & A. G. & Co
8 Scindia		W. & A. G. & Co
11 Nyanza	Grant	M. M. & Co
12 Khyber		P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Soyo Maru	Tataka	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Harrington	Long	W. & A. G. & Co
Kaiyo Marn	Salter	
Nichiren Maru	Goto	M. M. S. & Co
Seistan		

EXPORTS.

Dec. 11.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 550 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Olympia (s) 27 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 22 bales wool, N. Vazir.

Olympia (s) 9 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 55 bales wool, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 35 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 146 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha; 10 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 310 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 34 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khyber (s) 30 lbs. tortoise shells, H. Rowjee.

FOR HULL.

Kerman (s) 3,000 cwts. ginjelly seed, G. Bhimji.

Elswick Grange (s) 700 bales hemp, G. Virji; 150 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee; 835 cwts. ginjelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Jersey Moor (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.; 18,003 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,001 cwts. ginjelly seed, M. B. Kaisha; 8,004 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Volkart Brothers; 12,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Nyanza (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 15 cwts. senna leaves, P. Cursetji; 650 cwts. myrabollams, P. Cursetji; 200 cwts. senna leaves, R. Jiwandas and Co.

Ataka Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nyanza (s) 11¼ cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 100 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Saidahamed and Co.; 26 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Saidahamed and Co.; 5 cwts. bees wax, M. Saidahamed and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nyanza (s) 3 cases butter, J. Rockfeller and Co.; 21 cwts. sharkfins, V. Ooka; 24 cwts. sharkfins, C. Meghji; 6 cwts. fishmaws, C. Meghji; 4 cases butter, C. Gainchand.

FOR OSAKA.

Ataka Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kaijo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 2,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Dec. 9th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,648,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	351,000
East Indian „	203,000
American „	4,472,000
Other „	72,000
Total Sales	38,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	4,000
„ Export	3,000
East Indian Export	..
„ „ Stock	40,000
„ „ Forwarded	900
„ „ Actual Export	100
„ „ Imports	1,000
„ „ Speculation	5,000
American Afloat	300,000
East Indian Afloat	..
Total Afloat	365,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 7th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	55,900,000	Dec.	100,000
Public Deposits	58,700,000	Inc.	2,500,000
Other do.	108,900,000	Dec.	400,000
Govt. Securities	42,200,000	No change	
Other do.	106,700,000	Inc.	2,400,000
Notes and Gold	36,600,000	Dec.	300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 22% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 8th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
„ „ to Continent	14,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	260,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	70,000
„ „ to France and Continent	40,000
„ „ to Japan	10,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,551,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	1,318,000

New York, Dec. 9th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	34,000
„ „ to Continent	..
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.00
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quietre.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 12th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
„ „ „ 6 „	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
„ 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 7,00,000 }	
„ Bombay Rs. 8,00,000 } @ 1/4 5/32.	
„ Madras Rs. 4,00,000 }	

London, Dec. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian selling Less demand.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 12th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
„ „ „ 6 „	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
„ 7 day market loans	4½

(Delayed in transmission.)

London, Dec. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	36
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence offering small matket.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 12th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
„ „ „ 6 „	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
„ 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	54—½
Rupee Paper 3½%	54½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	64½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 2½%	55½+½
Rs. On London at Paris Francs	27.80 Unchgd.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Dec. 8th.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs.	3,00,000 }	1-4 5/32
„ Bombay „	20,00,000 }	

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 9th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£83¼ }	Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£95 }	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 9th.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Not offered	
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Afloat	78

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Shipped Paid	81/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan. Buyers	67/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Dec.-Jan. Buyers	90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship Dec.-Jan. Quoted	93
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	87/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Re-sellers	110
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan.	94

London, Dec. 8th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Firm	112
Linseed Export	37,000

London, Dec. 9th.

Linseed, Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Nominal Value	112

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£171
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£152
Copper Braziers	£188
Yellow Metal	173
Hard Spelter	48

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.		24
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.		24/3
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.		24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.		27
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.		27/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.		27/4
Tone—Dull.		

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Jan. Value	3/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Firm	3/4½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S.S. Stockwell left Portsaid 6th. December.
S.S. Malakand left Liverpool, 7th. December.
S.S. Mahanada arrived London, 7th.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 11.

The Market at Colaba opened steady with M. G. Good Broach Rs. 397 and gave way to 392/8 on jobbers and speculators' selling. Ready Cotton is dull with limited demand.

Quotations are.—

M. G. Good Broach, 392/8.

M. G. Fully Good, 392.

M. G. K/Akola, 362.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Dec. 11th.

DESCRIPTION		DELIVERY Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M.G	..	..	389	—
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	402	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	288	..	..	295/05
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	301/1	..	..	295/05
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	310/20
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	—
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	295/05
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	360	..	..	360/70
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	365/75
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	—
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	—
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	—
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	348	..	..	345/55
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	333	..	..	355/45
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	—
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	360/70
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	390/00
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	420/30
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Westerns	Good H.G.	..	..	..	380/90

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 11th December, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	319	304	293½	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	321	305	290	.Ready New Crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	319	305	294	.Ready New Crop
	314	302	291	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	363	348	.Ready New Crop
	..	353	338	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	385	.Ready New Crop
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	400	.Ready New Crop
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	368	355	.Ready New Crop
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	370	355	.Ready New Crop
Karanja (M.G.)	..	354	340	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	372	357	.Ready New Crop
	..	367	352	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaon	..	375	360	.Ready New Crop
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	370	355	.. 1/25th Jan 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	386	375	.Ready New Crop
	..	373	358	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	..	395	380	.Ready New Crop
Kampti (M.G.)	..	377	362	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	397	382	.Ready New Crop
	..	380	365	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	405	..	.. 1/25th Mar. 1917
	..	..	..	393½ 1/25th Ap. 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	360	345	.Ready New Crop
	..	355	340	.. 1/25th Jan. 1917
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	420 April-May
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	430 April-May
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	415 April-May
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	405 April-May
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	432 April-May
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	434 April-May
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 11th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 15 0
„ White Cawnpore 76-30	42 0 0	6 15 0
„ Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 0 0	7 6 0
„ Brown Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 6 0
„ Brown Thin	9 12 0	10 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	48 0 0	10 0 0
„ Gajar 75-25	46 0 0	9 10 0
„ Black	40 0 0	8 10 0
„ Gajar 50-50	44 0 0	9 4 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 10 0
Jowa	30 0 0	4 8 0
Arandla	39 0 0	.. ..
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 8 0	
Linseed May	11 1 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 0 0	
„ Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 10 0	
„ Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 4 0	
„ Black Dec./Jan.	8 11 0	

SHORTAGE OF COPPER.

As a result of the tremendous buying of copper by the Allies, emphasized recently by Great Britain's order for 200,000 tons, domestic users of the metal appear to fear a shortage in America. There is no longer any claim that producers have been selling on an artificially inflated market. No increase in supply that will bring about lower prices is expected. Producers have increased their refining capacity to 2,240,000,000 pounds a year. When measures were taken to make this output possible, it was felt that a lack of conservatism was shown. This feeling no longer exists. By March of next year, the copper companies hope that refined yield will reach 200,000,000 per month. With a production of 1,200,000,0000 pounds in the first half of next year, the late order for 448,000,000 pounds means that fully one-third of the increased production of the country has already been absorbed. Domestic consumption is figured at about 80,000,000 pounds per month, which means that there is a certain outlet for 448,000,000 pounds additional in the first half of next year.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for *One Rupee only*. Readings will be sent by V. P.P.

MRS. M. SHORE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CAMP DELHI, writes:—"I am very much pleased with the Annual Life reading." Try only once. You will be marvellously convinced.

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE IN OCTOBER 1916.

The trade returns of British India for October, 1916, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed decreases in total imports, exports, and re-exports. The total imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 12½ crores, the exports at nearly Rs. 19¾ crores, and the re-exports at Rs. 68¼ lakhs. As compared with the preceding month (Semptember, 1916), the imports decreased by 6 per cent., the exports by 5 per cent., and the re-exports by 15 per cent. As compared with October, 1915, the imports showed an increase of 6 per cent., the exports of over 10 per cent., and the re-exports of 67 per cent.

The actual net excess of exports, including re-exports over imports was Rs. 8,69 lakhs in September, 1916, and Rs. 8.16 lakhs in October, 1916.

IMPORTS.

Imports of food, drink, and tobacco in October, 1916, increased by Rs. 43 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month. The imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, increased in October, 1916, to 49,287 tons, valued at Rs. 1,65⅝ lakhs, from 40,393 tons, valued at Rs. 1,35 lakhs, in the preceding month (September, 1916). Imports from Java increased to 47,026 tons from 36,617 tons in September, 1916, and those from Japan to 713 tons from 3 tons in the preceding month. There were no imports from Mauritius in October as against 425 tons in September, 1916. In the seven months, April to October, 1916, the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, amounted to 223,099 tons, valued at Rs. 7,31¾ lakhs, as against 304,713 tons valued at Rs. 9,38 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports of salt decreased in October, 1916, to 38,534 tons, valued at Rs. 13½ lakhs, from 51,333 tons, valued at Rs. 16½ lakhs, in the preceding month, mainly due to reduced imports from Spain, Egypt, and Aden.

The value of the imports of raw materials in October, 1916, decreased by Rs. 19 lakhs. Imports of mineral oils decreased in October, 1916, to nearly 4¾ million gallons, valued at Rs. 27½ lakhs, from 11 million gallons, valued at Rs. 45 4/5 lakhs, in the preceding month. Imports of kerosene oil fell to 3 million gallons in October, 1916, from 4½ million gallons in September, and of other kinds of mineral oils, mainly lubricating and fuel oils, to 1¾ million gallons from 6½ million gallons.

The value of the imports of manufactured articles decreased by Rs. 99 lakhs. The imports of cotton piecegoods, including tents, in October, 1916, decreased to 134 2/3 million yards, valued at Rs. 3,19 lakhs, from 168 2/8 million yards, valued at Rs. 3,84 lakhs, in the preceding month. Grey goods decreased by nearly 8 million yards to 71½ million yards, white goods by nearly 16 million yards to 33 million yards and coloured, printed, or dyed, by 9 million yards to nearly 28 million yards. In the seven months, April to October, 1916, the total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 1,215 million yards valued at Rs. 26⅞ crores, as against 1,332 million yards, valued at Rs. 22 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. The quantity of iron and steel imports decreased in October, 1916, to 17,455 tons from 24,038 tons in the preceding month (September, 1916). Imports of pipes and fittings, cast, decreased in October 1916, to 853 tons from 2,989 tons in the preceding month, or iron or steel sheets and plates to 4,412 tons valued at Rs. 17 3/5 lakhs, from 5,702 tons, valued at Rs. 22¾ lakhs, in September, 1916. Imports of motor cars, in October, 1916, decreased to 293 cars, valued at nearly Rs. 9½ lakhs, from 386 cars, valued at Rs. 13 lakhs, in the preceding month. Imports of paper and pasteboard increased in October, 1916, to over Rs. 23 lakhs from Rs. 13 3/5 lakhs in the preceding month, due mainly to larger imports of printing paper. Imports of silk piecegoods decreased in October, 1916, to 1¼ million yards, valued at Rs. 12½ lakhs, from 2 3/5 million yards, valued at Rs. 21¾ lakhs, in the preceding month, due mainly to smaller imports from China and Japan. Imports of matches increased in October, 1916, to 1,029,779 gross from 665,560 gross in the preceding month, due to larger imports from Japan.

EXPORTS.

Exports of food, drink, and tobacco increased in October, 1916, by Rs. 48 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. Exports of rice, not in the husk, increased in October, 1916, to 134,269 tons, valued at Rs. 1,50 1/3 lakhs, from 100,228 tons, valued at Rs. 1,25½ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom, Ceylon, Java, Mauritius, and the West Indies increased their demands, while shipments to the Straits Settlements decreased. In the seven months ended October, 1916, the exports amounted to 887,541 tons, valued at Rs. 10¾ crores, as against 715,346 tons, valued at nearly Rs. 8 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of wheat on private account increased in October, 1916, to 150,900 tons, valued at nearly Rs. 1,88 lakhs, from 138,736 tons, valued at Rs. 1,64 2/3 lakhs, in the preceding month. There were no exports on Government account in September or October, 1916. The United Kingdom took 102,043 tons, Italy 18,255 tons, and France 28,428 tons of the total exports during October, 1916. In the seven months ended October, 1916, the exports (on private and Government account) amounted to 455,771 tons, valued at Rs. 42 1/3 lakhs, as against 649,068 tons, valued at nearly Rs. 8,39 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The value of the exports of raw materials decreased by Rs. 60 lakhs. The shipments decreased in October, 1916 to 28,510 tons, valued at Rs. 2,76 lakhs, from 40,860 tons, valued at Rs. 3,10 4/5 lakhs in the preceding month. All the principal importing countries except Italy took smaller quantities. In the seven months ended October, 1916, the exports amounted to 274,876 tons, valued at Rs. 20½ crores, as against 272,274 tons, valued at Rs. 13⅞ crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of raw jute in October, 1916, increased to 66,718 tons, valued at Rs. 2,05 2/3 lakhs, from 51,731 tons, valued at Rs. 1,52 lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 47,484 tons, as against 34,905 tons, in September, 1916, and the United States of America 13,780 tons as against 10,875 tons. In the seven months ended October, 1916, the exports amounted to 234,339 tons, valued at Rs. 6,94¼ lakhs, as against 234,163 tons valued at nearly Rs. 8,33 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of seeds in October, 1916, amounted to 57,311 tons, valued at Rs. 98¼ lakhs, as against 91,212 tons, valued at Rs. 1,57 lakhs in the preceding month. Exports of linseed decreased to 31 502 tons, valued at Rs. 56¼ lakhs, from 52,705 tons, valued at Rs. 96⅔ lakhs, in the preceding month. Exports of castor seed increased, while those of groundnuts, cotton seed, rape seed, and sesamum decreased.

Exports of jute, gunny bags decreased in October, 1916, to 68 millions in number, valued at Rs. 1,81½ lakhs, from over 73 millions, valued at Rs. 2,01⅞ lakhs, in the preceding month. The exports to the United Kingdom and Australia increased, while those to the West Indies decreased. The exports of jute gunny bags, in the seven months ended October, 1916, amounted to 474 millions in number, valued at nearly Rs. 13 3/5 crores, as against 410 millions, valued at Rs. 11 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of jute, gunny cloth in October, 1916, decreased to 94 million yards, valued at Rs. 1,61 lakhs, from 110½ million yards, valued at Rs. 1,77 lakhs, in the preceding month. Exports to the Argentine increased by 15 million yards, while the United Kingdom and the United States of America took, respectively, 8 million yards and 20 million yards less than in the preceding month. In the seven months ended October, 1916, the exports amounted to 703 million yards, valued at Rs. 11½ crores, as against nearly 731 million yards, valued at Rs. 10 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of cotton twist and yarn decreased in October, 1916, to 18¼ million lbs. valued at Rs. 80⅝ lakhs, from over 23 3/5 million lbs, valued at Rs. 1,04 lakhs, in the preceding month, due mainly to smaller shipments to China. The value of cotton piecegoods exported increased to Rs. 65 lakhs from Rs. 42 4/5 lakhs in the preceding month.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In writing this, I have no desire to enter into a controversy with your correspondent "Scrutator," regarding the merit or demerit of vaccination. He seems to think that sanitation will banish small-pox whether people are vaccinated or not; and in support of this contention, he contrasts the health of the people in England and here and tries to show that although vaccination is done here as there, still India shows a much higher percentage of small-pox cases than England. Being a medical man of some fifteen or sixteen years' experience and having seen several epidemics of small-pox and its havoc among unvaccinated people, I am, of course, a firm believer in vaccination, and consider it a great danger to allow unvaccinated people to mix with others. Statistics to the contrary and these sort of things will not impress me, I depend on the evidence of my own eyes and my conviction is, therefore, strong. In writing this, however, my object is to ask whether the prevalence of small-pox in spite of vaccination may not be due to imperfect vaccination. I have lately come across some cases that were vaccinated and it did not take. They were all babies. I am told that several people have experienced the same thing.—Yours, etc.,

MEDICUS.

THE PARSI MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The writer of the sub-editorial in your to-day's issue sees no objection in the memorial column, though at the same time he admits that an uncertainty hangs round the time and place of the first arrival of the early Zoroastrians from Persia. Now it goes without saying that a memorial column at Sanjan without committing itself to any particular place as the locality where they first landed is unobjectionable; but not so one which mentions Sanjan as the place in question. Why put on record in the form of an inscription what is not an ascertained fact? It can only serve to mislead people, now and hereafter.—Yours, etc.

5th December. D.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th December 1916 was 30.157 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .01 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Dec. 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.907 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.5 „
Dew Point	63.5 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.672 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.6 „
Minimum ...do.....do.	71.7 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	109 Miles.

Mr. Dinshaw Framroze Chinoy, the only son of Mr. Framroze Chinoy, Proprietor of the "Deccan Herald," died at Poona on Sunday evening. The deceased, who was 27 years of age, had been ailing with consumption for the past four or five years.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The weather has been dry everywhere, but conditions are feebly unsettled in north-west India.

Forecast:—A few falls in the extreme north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th December 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally damper than usual. No temperature is in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kaathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Indore, Surat and Bhuj and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa, but in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Conditions appear to be unsettled in the Persian area.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 11th of December 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushir	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th Dec.)	76.2	58.0	81	0.04		—2.29
Jask	79.0	63.7	80	0		—0.72
Do. (Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Dec.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.4	46.0	70	..	0	—0.14
Rawalpindi	68.8	46.2	75	..	0.01	—0.40
Lahore	71.7	42.3	88	..	0.02	—0.11
Hissar	77.4	42.6	63	..	0	..
Ambala	72.9	40.3	90	..	0	—0.34
Delhi	74.4	47.0	71	..	0	—0.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.5	46.1	61	..	0	—0.12
Mainpuri	74.8	48.5	84	..	0.01	—0.22
Jhansi	78.3	45.8	68	..	0.78	0.59
Cawnpore	..	45.1	96	..	2.20	1.83
Allahabad	74.7	46.0	93	..	0.51	0.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	79.9	46.0	62	..	0	—0.10
Karachi	77.7	61.4	69	..	0	—0.06
Ajmer	74.4	44.4	76	..	0	—0.27
Jaipur	77.8	50.6	35	..	0	—0.20
Kotah	81.4	51.4	60	..	0	—0.12
Mount Abu	68.2	51.4	29	..	0	—0.30
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.8	51.1	68	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	84.0	60.9	72	..	0	—0.01
Veraval	86.6	64.2	69	..	0	—0.33
Rajkot	84.8	47.9	30	..	0	—0.20
Bhavnagar Para	86.4	68.8	44	..	0	—0.20
Surat	86.3	57.3	70	..	0	—0.13
Ahmedabad	87.4	58.4	49	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	87.0	48.2	36	..	0	—0.16
Neemuch	80.2	55.0	62	..	0	—0.24
Indore	79.4	58.2	70	..	0.36	0.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.9	46.5	71	..	2.76	2.30
Saugor	77.0	50.4	62	..	0.32	—0.13
Hoshangabad	78.1	56.0	60	..	1.42	0.95
Khandwa	84.0	61.3	77	..	1.06	0.58
Akola	88.2	56.0	59	..	2.42	1.98
Amraoti	81.2	60.8	69	..	0.40	—0.16
Nagpur	79.2	52.8	64	..	2.56	1.77
Chanda	80.1	49.0	79	..	0.63	—0.16
Raipur	77.7	49.4	64	..	2.36	1.87
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	71.7	83	..	0.72	0.34
Ratnagiri	89.8	67.8	54	..	7.20	6.79
Marmugao	81.4	68.4	73	..	3.98	2.99
Karwar	86.2	69.0	84	..	8.46	6.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.4	64.2	66	..	1.33	0.92
Ahmednagar	?	62.6	66	..	0.65	—0.10
Poona	84.8	61.2	52	..	1.91	1.03
Sholapur	83.3	64.6	61	..	2.28	2.21
Bijapur	79.2	62.6	71	..	9.47	8.48
Belgaum	77.7	64.5	69	..	10.07	9.09
Aurangabad	81.8	63.8	60	..	0.58	—0.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	76.4	55.8	82	..	2.44	1.51
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.5	68.1	60	..	4.76	1.80
Calicut	86.2	69.4	78	..	6.70	0.62
Cochin	90.2	69.7	69	..	4.68	—2.64
Colombo	86.6	73.7	81	..	8.37	—5.93
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	66.2	75	..	10.85	5.29
Bellary	84.4	[illegible]	66	..	2.47	0.16
Cuddapah	89.2	71.4	59	..	3.44	—0.10
Madras	84.7	70.5	84	..	17.89	2.49
Bangalore	75.6	63.8	86	..	10.14	7.11
Coimbatore	82.4	63.3	58	..	5.63	2.10
Trichinopoly	85.1	67.0	71	..	2.88	—2.90
Negapatam	85.1	69.9	88	..	11.86	—7.79

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	11	m 0 26	28 0	11	m 6 27	19 7
		0 1a	25 7		5 56a	16 1
Tues.	12	m 0 57	28 6	12	m 7 2	19 7
		0 33a	26 5		6 20a	16 6
Wed.	13	m 1 26	28 2	13	m 7 36	19 7
		1 12a	26 1		6 53a	17 1
Thur	14	m 1 54	27 9	14	m 8 10	19 8
		1 48a	24 9		7 21a	17 10
Fri.	15	m 2 22	27 4	15	m 8 45	19 9

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 3rd of Tir, 1286.
Hindu: 3rd of Margashirsh (Vad), 1973.
Mahomedan: 16th of Safar, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 2m. 6h. 3m.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon, 25th Dec.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

The English Mail per s.s. Khyber will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Somali via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 13.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 14.

P. and O. s.s. Salsette with English mails of 17th ultimo due at 4 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will visit this Theatre for "The Battle of the Somme" performance at 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 9-45.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

TURKHUD—Hirabai, wife of Mr. B. S. TURKHUD, at Baroda, of a daughter on Sunday, the 10th December, 1916.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, this evening commencing at 6.

BAND AT LADIES GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, this evening commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Chowpatty Band Stand, this evening, commencing at 6.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending Saturday December, 16th.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Wednesday, December 13:—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. sharp. Troop drill and patrol instruction. Cubs—Instruction in Scouting.

Saturday, December 16th:—Uniform parade on Maidan at 4 p.m. sharp, staves to be carried.

Temporary Appointments:—

Actg. P/L B. Banks to be Patrol Leader Kangaroo Patrol.

Actg. P/L. Ezekiel to be Second Kangaroo Patrol.

Actg. Sec. E. Nissen to be Actg. Patrol Leader Beaver Patrol.

Actg. Sec. Wilkinson to be Actg. Patrol Leader Wolf Cubs.

Enrolments:—G. P. Rozario having applied is taken on the strength and is posted to the Beaver Patrol.

Blue Shorts:—Must now be in possession of every scout. To be worn on "Ceremonial Parades" only.

A. G. FOOX,
A/S/M. in charge 1st Troop Bombay Baden Powell Boy Scouts.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Dec. 12.

458—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "E" Company during week ending December 16th. Next for Duty "F" Company. No duties will be furnished during weeks ending December 30th and January 6th.

459—Company Field Training:—

Detail.—Sunday, Decembtr 17th, "C", "D" Companies.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above date, and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversacks rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Companies.

460—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Daily to December 15th, inclusive "M" Company.

December 18th to December 24th, "J" Company.

461—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.

463—Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

464—Parades:—

"A" Company.—Tuesday, December 12th, No. III Section will parade at sunrise at the Sir Richard Temple Statue. Preventive uniform, belts and arms, Friday, December 15th, No. I Section will parade at sunrise at the Sir Richard Temple Statue. Preventive uniform, belts and arms.

"B" Company.—Tuesday, December 12th, Company parade at Sir Richard Temple Statue, 7 a.m., Miniature Range, 6-30 p.m. Wednesday, December 13th, Machine Gun Class, 7 a.m. at Headquarters, Friday, December 15th, Company parade at Sir Richard Temple Statue, 7 a.m.

"C" Company.—Company parades Tuesday, 12th and Thursday, 14th instant, at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Recruits, Wednesday, December 13th and Friday December 15th, 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"D" Company.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters, at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill order.

"E" (Cyclist) Company.—Parade at Headquarters on Tuesday and Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.

"F" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order with helmets.

"G" Company.—Parades at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. on Tuesday, December 12th and Thursday, December 14th, Uniform shirts and shorts, Recruits will attend the above parades.

"J" Company.—Compulsory Company parades, Tuesday, December 12th. After Dinner March from Headquarters, 9-15 p.m. Band will parade with instruments. Tuesday, December 19th, at Headquarters, 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order (Kilts) every man to attend. Recruits will fall in with No. 1 section.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Dec. 11.

No. 390—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday, 10th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week Lt. A. M. Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant A. S. White.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergeant V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company Sergeant G. Barnes.

No. 391—Parades.

Tuesday, 12th, 7 a.m. at Headquarters, 15-pdr. B. L. Section gun drill for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Tuesday, 12th, 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Fuze Setting and Signalling Class.

Wednesday, 13th, 6-30 a.m. at Apollo Bunder No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade for Fort Manning at Middle Ground.

Wednesday, 13th, 9-30 p.m. at Headquarters, Whist Drive and Dance. Dress mess or khaki.

Wednesday, 13th, 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters, E. E. Company Committee meeting.

Thursday, 14th, 7 a.m. at Colaba D.R.F. Class.

Thursday, 14th, 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Signalling Class.

Friday, 15th, 7 a.m. at Headquarters, 15-pdr. B. L. Section gun drill for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Friday, 15th, 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters, Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies rifle exercises.

Saturday, 16th, 7 a.m. at Colaba, D.R.F. Class.

No. 396—Commands.

Lieut. A. M. Green, No. 2 Company, B. V. A., assumes command of No. 2 Company with effect from 11-12-16.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAI MOOLBAI KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of November, 835 women, 451 children, were treated in this hospital.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Salsette, with the outward mails of the 17th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, next.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Nagoya, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, passed Suez at noon, on Sunday, the 10th instant.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT MAHIM.

Bomanji Muncherji Madon, a Parsi, aged 22 years, residing at Mahim, who went to the Mahim railway station to go to Bombay, attempted to cross the lines instead of using the bridge, to go to the other side, when the Bandra through-local, came up and he was knocked down and killed on the spot. It is said the driver of the train tried to pull up, but the deceased was knocked down before the train could be stopped.

PASSENGERS OF THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

The following passengers who were on the s.s. City of Birmingham when she was sunk in the Mediterranean are due to arrive in Bombay by the P. & O. Mail s.s. Nagoya:—Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. P. T. Burke and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. M. Treadgold, Mrs. K. Cornellius, Mrs. Roberts and infant, Miss and Mrs. Macgann (not passenger list), Miss M. L. Maidment, Mrs. R. McLeish, Mrs. Naylor, Miss Hurst, Miss S. Olliver, Miss N. Moffat, Mr. J. D. Miller, Mr. J. W. Lewin, Mr. Adams (not in passenger list), Mr. Khan Gupti, Mr. A. Whittaker, and Mr. R. Thomas.

MISHAP TO A PAINTER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Vishram Gopal, a painter, aged about thirty years. It appeared from the evidence that on the 24th ultimo the deceased, who was employed in painting the Bombay Bank building, went down a tank at the bank, after it had been painted, to see if the paint was dry. He had a lamp with him and somehow or other the paint caught fire and his face, right forearm and body were extensively burnt. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he developed signs of blood poisoning and he died on Sunday night. Dr. Kothare, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, was of opinion that death was due to septicimia. The further enquiry was adjourned.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

A HINDU GIRL KNOCKED DOWN.

Jainu Binda, aged eight years, was crossing Hornby Road, opposite the premises of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., with some dishes on her head on Sunday afternoon, when she was struck and knocked down by the mudguard of a motor car, said to be driven by a European, which came from the direction of the Floral Fountain. The car at once stopped, and the driver, and another gentleman who was in the car, got down and examined the injuries which appeared to be slight. In the meantime the girl's father came up to whom the motorists handed the girl and drove away without giving their names.

Taxi car No. 2215 was going along Waudby Road towards Bori Bunder on Saturday last when as it was nearing Ravelin Street, motor car No. 3937, driven by one Ganoo Bapu, came out of Ravelin Street, and, it is alleged, ran into the right back-wheel of the taxi, severely damaging his own car.

At the Oothamana ceremony of the late Mr. Manekji Framji Sethna, the eldest son of Mr. Framji Hormasji Sethna, who died last week, the members of his family gave away Rs. 44,000 in charity.

It is notified that *visas* and endorsements granted on passports by the Government of Bombay will, in future, be charged for as under:—Fee for a *visa* on a foreign passport, Rs. 2, fee for an endrsement on a British passport, Re. 1.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A PERSIAN GIRL.

ACCUSED'S OFFER TO MARRY NAZNI.

HUSBAND'S REFUSAL TO DIVORCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KING-EMPEROR v. TAR MAHOMED NOOR MAHOMED.

In this case the accused Tar Mahomed Noor Mahomed was charged with kidnapping Nazni, a minor under sixteen years of age, from the lawful guardianship of her husband, Haji Mehdi bin Haji Ahmed Saif, in order that she might be induced to illicit intercourse, and with enticement, concealment and detention.

Mr. A. Khan with Mr. M. K. Azad, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan and Mr. R. J. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, appeard for the defence.

Further cross-examined by Mr. J. D. Davar Nazni said Tar Mahomed's servant used to come to her with messages. She did not know wiether anybody saw him, she did not send any replies with the servant Mahomed. It would not be true if he said he did not come to her house with any messages.

After some further examination the Judge said this line of cross-examination was not proper and His Lordship said that if the accused was a manly person he would take her as his wife. Mr. Davar said even now the accused was willing to repeat the offer he had made in the lower court: to take Nazni as his wife.

Mr. Mirza said he had been instructed to refuse this offer indignantly.

Mr. Davar said not only was the accused willing and ready to marry Nazni but also he was willing to pay a sum of Rs 10,000 to heal the injured feelings of the husband.

Beaman J. Is the husband willing to divorce the wife?

Mr. Mirza: The husband is very much attached to his wife my lord, and he wants to take her back.

Mr. Davar said he would be glad to have any counter-offer from Mr. Mirza.

Mr. Mirza said he had no instructions to make a counter-offer. The husband was not willing to let Nazni go away and the marriage would be, besides, against the sentiments of her friends and relatives, as the accused was a Sunni and a Memon while Nazni was a Shia and a Persian.

Mr. Davar: Why should they care for the sentiments of other people and the community? If I marry, I marry for myself and not for the communiy (laughter).

Mr. Mirza: The husband has no desire to divorce his wife. He is going to keep her my Lord. According to the Mahomedan law, adulery was a crime.

AT MR. GODINHO'S HOUSE.

Continuing her evidence Nazni said at the Mullani's house, where she was taken in the morning, she had no conversation with either the Mulla or the Mullani. She wanted to be taken back to her parents, but she was not allowed to go. Sikandar asked her not to speak anything: he threatened her and she was afraid. Both the Mulla and Mullani were no acquaintances of her; she could not speak to a male stranger and so she did not speak to the Mulla.

At five o'clock in the afternoon she went to Mr. Godinho's house she was introduced to him as a pleader. She told him that she was brought under restraint. Nothing more happened. Mr. Godinho said nothing to her statement; he asked no questions. She had the veil at the time; it would be untrue if Mr. Godinho said she had no veil at the time; she was there about one and a half hours. All the time she was anxious to go to her husband and she told so to Mr. Godinho. Mr. Godinho said he was going out for a drive and asked her to come back the next day. From Mr. Godinho's office she went to Dadar. It was not false that she went to Dadar, and that she said this with a view to bringing a charge of adultery against the accused. Mr. Godinho's office consisted of two rooms one on each side of the staircase. When she saw Mr. Godinho her face was covered. Mr. Godinho never saw her face. Mr. Godinho asked her name. The statement of Mr. Godinho that she was eighteen was correct, because she was asked to tell that by Tar Mahomed. She told him that she wanted to go to her parents, but he asked her to wait. She did not tell him that she was ill-treated by her husband and her parents. She did not tell him that she had taken a violent liking for the accused. Mr. Godinho did not advise her that she should go back to her parents until a divorce was obtained, or that should go to a separate house and live there: she did not then hang on to the accused and tell him that he should take her away; Mr. Godinho did tell the accused that as she was eighteen she need not fear anything from the Police.

WHY SHE DID NOT SHOUT.

Continuing witness said she asked to go into the next room by Mr. Godinho when her father came up. She heard her father's voice in the next room, and a common staircase connected both the rooms. She wanted to go back to the father, but Mr. Godinho had closed the door from outside; he had bolted and locked the door; she did not shout because she was asked to keep quiet by Mr. Godinho, who also told her that a murder might be committed if she did not keep quiet. She did not say this in the Police Court because she was not asked; she told the Police that she was shut up, and was threatened, and if she did not keep quiet some altercation might ensue. She did not hear her father's conversation with Mr. Godinho. Mr. Godinho himself told her that her father had come there with a complaint; the accused was not locked with her. Mr. Godinho suggested her running away to Poona with the accused. She told him that it was a silly thing to go to Poona, when he told her that she should go to Poona now and when she returned he would see that she was taken back by her father. She did tell Mr. Godinho that she wanted to go to her father's place first; she was locked up in Mr. Godinho's office for twelve hours; she took her meals there; the cause of this was the two Arabs who had come there with her father and had posted themselves in the other room. The accused did not refuse to take her out of Bombay. She did not suggest that. She did not ask Mr. Godinho's clerk if he knew of a place in Poona to shelter her. She lived in Mr. Godinho's clerk's house in Poona, because she was asked to go there by Mr. Godinho. She went to the clerk's house, and she did not like the place; she was then taken to another house. She was taken to Poona under restraint; she did not go willingly.

ON RETURN FROM POONA.

She came back from Poona and went to a Parsi pleader's, with whom she had conversation. When she went to that pleader's house the accused's two brothers were there. The accused was then in Poona. The pleader asked her name, and her age. She said she was eighteen as Haji Abdulla had asked her to say that; she then showed her teeth, because she was asked to do that. Her face was uncovered on that occasion. Haji Abdulla told Mr. Kapadia that she was asked to be taken to Poona by Mr. Godinho and Mr. Kapadia said that she should go to Hyderabad. Mr. Kapadia told Haji Abdulla that he should take her to Poona first and thence to Hyderabad. She asked Mr. Kapadia why she was being taken to Hyderabad and Mr. Kapadia said, "Well now you go to Hyderabad and when this trouble is over you can return."

Mr. Godinho knew that her husband was making enquiries about her.

After Nazni's cross-examination was finished, Mhadi Bin Ahmed Bin Saif, her husband, was examined briefly and Bachu was the next witness taken up.

Bachu cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said when Tar Mahomed told him that Nazni was unwilling to go home, she was there, Sikandarali also asked her to go to her parents, but she was not willing. She said she was very unhappy in her home and did not like to go back. The accused tried his best to persuade her to go back, but she would not.

CLOTHES REPAIRER'S EVIDENCE.

Sikandar Ali, a repairer of clothes, said to Mr. Mirza, he knew of the house near the J. J. Hospital where Bachu and the accused had rented about 6 rooms six months ago. He lived in that room when he was ill for about a week. The accused used to come there also; he knew Nazni who used to live opposite the house. He had seen the girl making signals to Tar Mahomed, and Tar Mahomed used to signal in his turn. The witness then narrated in what circumstances the girl came to the club, and how they sat in a gharry and went away; he then went to Dadar with Bachu and shortly after the accused and the girl came there. He heard Nazni tell the accused that she would not go back to her people even if she was killed. He heard the accused tell her that he was prepared to take her to her house near the J. J. Hospital and leave her there, but she refused. The girl was then taken to Pydhonie and thence to the house of Mulla Abdul Samat. The witness then went to his shop and at 11 a.m. the accused came to him and told him that Mr. Godinho had advised him not to keep the girl with him, but to hire a room in her name in a chawl and keep her there. Hussein and the witness then hired a room in Bhisti Moholla and kept the girl there. He then went to his shop and at four o'clock Hussein came there. A motor car was brought and they went to the girl's room and took her to Mr. Godinho's house. The accused was in the car then. Mr. Godinho took the statement of the girl in English, but he could not understand what it was as it was in English. Mr. Godinho then asked the accused to bring the girl the next day so that he could take her to the Magistrate. The following day he went to Mr. Godinho's office at 1 p.m. When he went to Mr. Godinho's office he saw the accused, Nazni, and a fat Mahomedan there. He did not hear the conversation between them. At 7 p.m. he again went there and told the accused that he was going away and the accused said: "All right, you can go. Mr. Godinho has made arrangements for us to go out of Bombay."

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said the accused and Bachu treated him as their friend. As he neared the J. J. Hospital he remembered the accused told Nazni that "there is your house and you can go there," but Nazni did not go. He went to the Police Station and peeped into it and did not see Inspector Power. The accused then suggested that they should all wait at the station, but the girl refused to do so, as she feared her husband might find her. It was false that Nazni was not allowed to go to her parents by the Mulla and his wife. At Mr. Godinho's house Nazni had her face covered and she spoke in English with him for about three-quarters of an hour. She was talking tall. In the office she was sitting in the inner room and her face was uncovered; she was talking to Mr. Godinho. He had gone to Mazagon to search for the girl as she was to make a statement before the Magistrate.

This finished the cross-examination of the witness.

After some further evidence was recorded the case was adjourned till 11-30 a.m. today.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1212-16.—Ard H D & Co., Passu Parbat v. Shri Lakhaji Raj Mills Co., Ld. & anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

SHORT CAUSES

491-16—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navign. Co., Ld. v. Wajid Ali, Kanga & Sayani.

613-16.—Jehangir S M & H, Sakerlal Tricumlal & Co., a firm v. Ramji Ladhabhai & ors.

838-16.—Malvi H M & R, Jainarayan Harumkhrai & anr v. Keshrilal Dhanalal & ors.

1116-16.—Payne & Co., Bai Fatmabai widow v. Cassamalli Jafferji & ors.

1148-16.—Malvi H M & R, Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Vasonji Pasu & ors.

1208-16.—Payne & Co., Elsie May Harris v. Jegannath Wasudeo Pilgamker, Purnanand & Co.

1215-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, firm v. Ebram Peer Mahomed & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

1216-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji v. Jamnadas Mahdavji Mehta, Chitnis M & K.

1260-16.—Khambatta & Co., Kering Rupchand & Co., a firm v. E. Green.

1273-16.—Smetham B & Co., Ardesir B Dubash v. Rustomji Shapurji Mistry.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1102-15.—Captain and V, Bai Passi widow v. Amratlal Baldeodas & anr, Soonderdas & Co., Part heard.

813-14.—Khund L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai widow & anr, Ragh N & Co., Part heard, 8-12-16, To be mentioned.

391-14—Daphtary F and D, Peter Manoel Rodriques and ors v Perozshaw Jamsetji Joshi and anr, Wadia G and Co.

685-13.—Captain and V, Seth Lalbhai Tricumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kusturchand Ghandi, Motichand & D.

1461-15—Merwanji K and Co, The State of Cambay v Dulabhdas Ruttonji Mistry, Edgelow G W and Co.

1288-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Kilachand Devchand & Co., a firm v. The Berar Oil Works Ld., Dikshit D & P.

857-15.—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hooseinkhan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valumji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1445-15.—Unwalla P & P, Abdul Karim Haji Siddiek v. Ratna Lala & Co., a firm, Rustomji & G, Unwalla P & P.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jakaria Cassum alias Jakaria Baloo and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.

318-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewkabai widow and ors, Surajmal & Co.

1125-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Waghji Veera and ors, Daphtary F and D.

607-16—Motichand and D, Jaisingji Mohanlal Dalal v Mulchand Jekissondas and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

329-16.—Matubhai J & M, Abdulla Allarkahia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Hoosein Hirji.

174-16.—Vachha and Co., Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr v. Fatma Begum, Jehangir & Seervai.

1450-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

321-16.—Tyabji D and Co., A H Vishram v. The Hon'ble Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, Patell & Ez.

768-15.—C P D'Cunha, Robert Nicholas De Monte and anr, v. Alexander Pereira & ors, Daph F & D.

551-16—Jehangir M and Somji, Bhugwan Tullock and Co a firm v Jagannath Dharmaji Patel, Jamsetjee E and D.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT.

445-15.—Hiralal & Co., Harichand Manchanam & Co., a firm v. The Bombay Provincial Bank Ld., & anr, Motichand & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

286-16—Mulla & M—Haji Mirza Ali Akbar Dehdusty v. Haji Mahomed Reza Meghji and Bros, a firm and anr, Little and Co. Part heard.

1315-15—Motichand and D Parmanand Dhanji and anr v Bai Larvini widow and ors Pandia and Co. Little & Co.

450-16—Captain and V—Fatmabai widow v. Shirinbai widow, Manchershaw and N.

468-16.—Surveyor & Co., Manjoobai, widow v. Laxmon Meoghaji Patel & anr, Jehangir M & S.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey, a firm v. Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

552-16.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Hirnandrai Fulchand, a firm v. Dhunnalal Birdichand and anr, Amin and Desai.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropole, widow v. Allexandra Macropola and anr.

413-16.—Nadirshaw and D, Chandabai Bayabai Bapuji Malwanker v. Mooktabai Malwanker, D J Mantri.

1448-15.—Sabnis & G, Bai Nandibai widow & anr v. Jivibai widow, Edg G W & Co.

73-15.—Dubash & Co., Ibrahim Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Fatmabai, & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

620-16.—Motichand & D, Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher & ors, Pandia & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F & D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mallomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla, & ors, S H Tyabji, Ard H D & Co.

1182-15.—S A Tyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar, & ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & Dasai, Man & N M B Chotia.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 20-16.—In person, Dagdoo Bainaji v. Raisey Ookerda & Co., a firm.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND MEDICAL EXAGGERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the discussion on medical inspection of school-children in the Corporation yesterday, Dr. Batliwala is reported to have said among other things:—

"Mr. Wacha may speak on political matters but in medical matters only views of doctors should carry weight." Whereupon Mr. Wacha partinently ejected:—

"I only wish to say you doctors have greatly exaggerated matters."

That responsible persons in England share Mr. Wacha's opinion that medical men are given to exaggeration may be gathered from the following story in the London "Health Review" for October, 1916:—

Sir Geo Newman, chief medical officer of the Board of Education, recently issued his annual report for 1915, in which the following statement appeared:—

"Not less than a quarter of a million children of school age are seriously crippled invalided, or disabled; not less than a million are so physically or mentally defective or diseased as to be unable to derive reasonable benefit from the education which the State provides.

The number of elementary school children is six millions."

The "Daily News" for September 14th gave publicity to this startling pronouncement, and the next day Miss Margaret McMillan in an interview with a representative of that paper, estimated that the number of physically or mentally defective was rather two millions than one million. On September 19th the following sensible letter appeared in the "Daily News":—

Sir,

Sir.—Sir George Newman states (in your issue of September 14th, that "a million schoolchildren out of the whole six million are so physically or mentally defective as to be unable to derive reasonable benefit at school." If this were true, the nation would be already dead; but it is simply a case of the way in which ridiculous statements by titled men obtain publication and general credence.

In ordinary schools of, say, 300, you may find one, two, or even three "deficients."

I have never during my experience in many elementary schools in different parts of the country known anything different from this.

Only about one child per two hundred is a "deficient."

Sir Geo. Newman's figures, as reported are the hugest blunder possible.

In to-day's issue of your paper I notice that no less an authority than Miss Margaret McMillan calmly picks up the "million" of Sir Geo. Newman and doubles it.

Thus, with one wag of the tongue, makes one-third of our children "deficients."

Sir, it only requires another couple of speakers of like imagination to satisfy the nation that its present-day school children are all "deficients—physically or mentally."

HEADMASTER.

How can the views of doctors be allowed to prevail, as Dr. Batliwalla contends, seeing medical men permit themselves to be led away by their hobbies into distortions, fabrications, misrepresentations and exaggerations? If challenged, I shall be happy to cite instance after instance of medical mendacity.—Yours, etc.,

X.

Bombay, 1st Dec.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVER.

SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Vardon charged Sadashiv Genaji Shinde, a motor car driver, with driving his car in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life.

It was alleged that on Sunday morning one Yakubkhan Adamkhan, a motor car driver, was taking his car into the compound of his master, Mr. Madon's bungalow, at Walkeshwar Road and as he came in front of the gate and was about to turn, the accused's car came up from behind and dashed into his car, damaging it. He had signalled with his hand to caution the accused to stop but the latter took no notice of it and drove on.

The accused pleaded not guilty but was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY LASCARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Mayne charged Valla Fakir, Kala Kalian and Makan Kanji with the theft of mosquito curtains, etc., from the s. s. Koshun, Mr. Godinho and Mr. Daruwala defended the accused. The accused pleaded guilty. They said they were lascars on board the steamer. They found the property in the hold of the vessel and were carrying them in bundles to their homes, when they were arrested on the 9th instant at Ballard Pier by a Police peon. They were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the second and third to a fine of Rs. 10 each.

COCAINE HAWKER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector N. C. Cama charged Ismail Abdul, a hawker, with possessing sixteen grains of cocaine without a license at the 4th Kumbharwada Lane on Sunday. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 75, in default, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

VADALA CEMETERY.

The Committee appointed by Bombay Corporation to report on the question of providing a cemetery for Vadala, Gowari and other neighbouring villages recommend that the Commissioner may be authorized to carry on negotintions with the Trustees of the Vadala Hindu Cemetery with a view to taking it over from the Trustees and to take steps for the acquisition of 5,000 sqare yards of land required for the extension of the cemetery, the cost of which has been estimated by him at Rs. 2,500, and to carry out the improvements needed. The Committee consider that these improvements will suffice for the present.

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The All-India Kayastha Conference under the presidency of Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghose will be held at Allahabad on the 24th and 25th of this month in Mayo Hall. The Hon. Mr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, Secretary, Reception Committee, has made satisfactory arrangements for the delegates, who will be received at the station by volunteers and accommodated in the Kayastha Pathshala buildings. Sir Rash Behari Ghose will arrive on the 23rd and will be given a public reception.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

ENTRIES FOR FIRST EXTRA MEETING

Entries closed at 4 p.m. Monday, 11th December, 1916.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. T. Gordhandas' b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen, 4 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's br e g Will-o-the-Wisp late Sparkes, aged.
Mr. A. Hopes b e g Kim III, 4 years.
Mr. Dounes br e g Billy Bawn, 4 yrs.
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's blk e m Corridor, 6 yrs.
Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 3 yrs.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e h Fire Finch, 6 yrs.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e m Lumination, aged.
Mr. Pitt's bl e h Tripie Alliance, 6 yrs.
Mr. S. A. Waheds b e h Dorian, 4 yrs.
Mr. R. S's ch e g Bunty, 5 yrs.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Hopper, aged.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e m Sister Susie, 3 yrs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock, 4 yrs.

THE LEICESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g King's Head, 5 yrs.
Mr. Frank's b e m Matchless, 3 yrs.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch e m Chastity, 6 yrs.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Sunder, 6 yrs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b aus m Axlington 14-0-3, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 3 yrs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Dollett, 4 yrs.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush, 3 yrs.
Messrs. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's b e g Airman, aged.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. Stewart's ch e m Chastity, 6 yrs.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g Kings Head, 5 yrs.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian, 4 yrs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Mossy, 5 yrs.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's g e h Villeroy, 5 yrs.
Messrs. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's b e g Aairman, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Seigneurie, aged.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brimo, aged.
Messrs. Stewart and Heath's b a h East Court late Night Hawke, 6 yrs.
Mr. T. Bateman's g a h Challenger, 6yrs.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 5 yrs.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 3 yrs.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment 14-0, aged.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 5 yrs.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3½, aged.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammoz, 13-3½.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 13-3½.
Mr. R. K. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Waheds g a h Sirmust, 14-0.
Miss H. F. Petit's g a h Rosy Morn, 13-3.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish 13-2.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Seabound late Cromadle. 14-0.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Lightning 14-0, 4 yrs.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadums g a h Hudhan, 6 yrs.
Mr. George's g a h Planet 14-0, 5 yrs.
Mr. Georges g a h Archer 13-3½, aged.
Mr. J. Bomanjee's ch a h Tawakul 14-0, aged.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan, 5 yrs.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Salim 13-2½, 5 yrs.
Mr. D. D. Ghistas g a h Vigilant, 13-0½, aged.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's b a h Czar 13-3½ 5 yrs.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 5 yrs.
Mr. D. S Mehta's b a h Faleh Khan 14-0, aged
Mr. Nasim Salek's g a h Good Morning 13-2½, 6yrs.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Cox, 3 yrs.
Messrs. Deo Narayen and K. Hoosein's g a h Raj Mahal 13-1½, 3 yrs.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazi's g a h White Star 13-1½, aged.
Mr. Franks g a h Mount Pleasant 13-3½, 5 yrs.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice 13-2½, 5 yrs.
Captains Bernard and Hutton's b a h Thorium, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talibs, b a h Sherali, 13-3½ aged. 13-3½ 4 yrs.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b a h Refusal 13-3Z, 4 yrs.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Seabound late Cromdale 14-0, 6 yrs.
Mr. Abdul Karim Essa's g a h Dartmoor 13-3, 3 yrs.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazirs g a h Ormuz 13-3, 5 yrs.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's b a h Simla 13-3, 6 yrs.
Mr. Joova Nasir's br a h Milos 13-3, 5 yrs.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's b a h The Ney 13-2½, 6 yrs.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Fairy Gold 14-0, 4 yrs.
Mr. A. A. Dharamseys ch a h Safi 13-2½, aged.
Nawab Najfali Khan's ch a h Khan Bahadur late Leader, 4 yrs.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and P. Mathradass' b a h Najde 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and P. Mathradass' b a h Najde 14-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and P. Mathradass' br a h Portugal 14-0, aged.
Mr. Valjee Moosajee's ch a h Hasty late England, 14-0 6 yrs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Revivor, 6 yrs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Porridge, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Acceipe 14-0, 5 yrs.
Mr. A. Nanjees' g a h Ace of Diamonds 13-3½ 5 yrs.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Sullaman's g a h Rising Star 14-0, 5 yrs.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Grand Master 13-2½, aged.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—(Continued) Distance about 6 furlongs.

Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Mint Master, 3 yrs.
Miss H. F. Petit's g a h Rosy Moru 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. K. S.'s g a h Angler 13-2Z, 4 yrs.
The Chief of Mahisal's g a h Active, 4 yrs.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar 14-0, aged.
Mr. Amar's ch a h Bikaneer. 4 yrs.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's bl a h Bayonet 13-3½ 4 yrs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Master Key, 5 yrs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Lahore, 3 yrs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Ikbal, 3 yrs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Collector, 6 yrs.
Mr. Diamond's g a h Remmes 6 yrs.
Mr. Valjee Moosajee's b a h Arabian Consul 13-2, aged.
Messrs. Nasar Abdoola and Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½, aged.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

A NOVEL MATCH BETWEEN HINDUS AND PARSIS.

An interesting cricket match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade between two mixed teams of Parsis and Hindus captained by D. K. Kapadia and P. Vithal. The match was arranged by Mr. P. N. Polishwala, who with the assistance of others, has made a new departure from the ordinary run of communal clubs in Bombay, by starting a cosmopolitan club, the membership of which is open to all cricketers irrespective of caste or creed. The teams included over a dozen well-known players who have at one time or another participated in Quadrangular cricket matches. At the interval, both teams sat down to dinner provided in a shamiana specially erected for the occasion, when among others present was the veteran Dr. M. E. Pavri.

Vithal's team knocked up a total of 261 runs, to which Kantak and Vithal contributed 96 and 74 respectively in fine style. Kapadia's team responded with a total of 172 for 6 wickets when stumps were drawn, the game thus ending in a draw. Kapadia contributed 75 runs to his side's total of 172. Mirza, Shivram, Chandarana and Parekh secured good bowling analysis.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 11.

Two more games were played this evening in continuation of the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. In a game in which the Poona United Recreation Club took on the C Battery, R.A.F., from Kirkee both sides were well matched, though the Poona United were faster on the wings than their opponents. The result was a win for the Poona United by two goals to one. The other match between the Signal Units Depot B Team and the Combined British Infantry Depot was rather one sided, the Combined Infantry out pointing their opponents in both the periods and winning by four goals to nil.

PARSI LANDING AT SANJAN.

THANKSGIVING CEREMONY.

At Sanjan, on Sunday, was performed the thanks-giving ceremony in commemoration of the completion of twelve centuries of the Parsis' first landing on the shores of India. Special trains were run from Bombay to take the Parsis to Sanjan and the ceremony was attended by over three thousand Zoroastrians from Bombay, Surat, Broach and other parts of the Presidency. The ceremony was performed by seven High Priests from Bombay, Udwada and other places.

After the "Jashan" ceremony was over, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, addressing the assembly, narrated the circumstances under which they had met there that day. He said this was the 1201st year of the landing on the shores of India of the first batch of immigrants from Persia. Sanjan was the first place where they landed and from where they migrated to other parts of the country. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the famous Jadi Rana, the Hindu King of Sanjan, who allowed the unhappy immigrants to land and settle in his kingdom and who had toleration enough to allow them to build a fire-temple. The Parsis repaid this debt of gratitude by fighting for him when an enemy invaded his kingdom. That day's ceremony would be followed at the earliest opportunity by the raising of a column to commemorate the first landing of the Parsis and their hospitable treatment by Jadi Rana.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The market was characterised at the opening to-day by an easier tone probably due to the preponderance of sellers over buyers. This exercised a depressing effect and put business back, both jute shares and coal shares ruling inactive and dull. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Auckland 3-8; Albion 18-12, 19; Bansjorah 19-8 to 20-12, Baraboni 21 to 22-4; Bengal Birindih 26-12; Bilbera 6-4; Bhalgora 46-8; Durrakur 47, 47-4; Damra 2-4 to 2-12; Deoghur 14-12 to 15-8; Empire 13-8; Govindpur 28; Kuntodih 27-12; Industry 18; Jumoni 12, 12-4; Maxine 27-8; Matigara 2-12, 3; Minto 47, 47-4; Nazira 24-12, 25; New Kendah 16-8, 16-12; New Marbhom 28-4, 28-8; New Kassurgarh 17-3; North Damuda 16, 16-4; Parascole 5-4; Phularitand 7-8; Raneegunge 42-12; Sendra 28-12; Sojooah 25-2; Singaran 15-4 to 16; Sudreadih 6-12 to 7-4; Sudamdih 7-4, 7-3; Sutkidih 21; South Govindpur 13-8; Standard 52, 52-4; West Tetturya 13-12, 14.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 584; Barnagore (ord) 208; Delta (ord) 660, 665. Fort Gloster (ord) 780; Northbrook (ord) 50, 50-4; Standard (ord) 612 to 616.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 75-4, 75-8; Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 101; Dalhousie Jute (deb.) 104; India General (ord) 175, 177; Khardah Jute (deb.) 100.

Government paper, 2½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-12 to Rs. 75-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-4 to Rs. 76-8.

EFFORT TO RELIEVE ANTWERP.

Colonel Winston Churchill has begun in "Sunday Pictorial" a stirring narrative of the effort to relieve Antwerp or to enable the town to defend itself by means of the promised Anglo-French army of 60,000 men, including two French divisions, until the great battle to the southwards was decided. He points out that Sir John French's army was at that moment disengaging itself from the hard-won position on the Aisne, and was about to begin a northward journey, with the inention of regaining a position on the left of the French line, and of marching to Lille. Had the hopes of the British and French Government materialised, the Allies' lines on the west would have been drawn through Antwerp, Ghent and Lille.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COY., LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Amongst Joint Stock Companies in this part of India the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld., has of late attracted the greatest attention.

The Directors have now issued and circulated amongst the Shareholders of the Company a Notice convening an extraordinary general meeting fixed for Tuesday next to consider and, if approved, to pass various resolutions covering no less than 16 printed pages. With the notice is also circulated a letter covering four printed pages, which amongst other things, deals with the principal resolution, viz., Resolution (1) for increase of capital and the scheme thereof. In view of the importance of some of the resolutions intended to be placed before the Shareholders, I trust that with your usual desire to serve the public you will give me a little space in the columns of your paper.

The scheme to increase the capital of the Company by no less than three to four crores, and the ways and means of increasing it, have for some time past been discussed and all kinds of rumours have been afloat with regard to the details thereof. The scheme appeared in the local papers, including yours, some months ago and we now have it from the above letter that the same was promulgated with the authority of the Directors of the Company. The details of the scheme are given in the letter, but the details, as they are given, are still incomplete and it is a matter of great regret that the Directors not only have failed to give full details of the scheme in the letter but have avoided giving it once for all that finality which it deserves and which it is necessary in the interests of the Shareholders should be given to it by being embodied in the intended resolution for the increase of capital.

The scheme shortly stated is that the capital of the Company be increased.

(1) by debenture loan of one crore of rupees with option to take 50 lakhs more at 6 per cent.

(2) by the issue of one lakh and fifty thousand ordinary shares of Rs. 75 each to be allotted to the present ordinary shareholders at par in the proportion of three fourths of a new share to one old share.

(3) by the issue of 26,250 deferred shares at Rs. 400 per share to be allotted as follows:—
  (a) to the present ordinary shareholders in the proportion of 1/10th of a deferred share to one new ordinary share allotted to the present ordinary shareholders.
  (b) to the present deferred shareholders in the proportion of a half deferred share to one new share.

(4) by 150 lakhs of rupees from the profits to be made by the Company.

(5) by the issue of preference shares.

The above scheme is incomplete in the following details:—

(I) It does not fix the date as of which members standing on the Register will be entitled to the new issue.

(II) It does not provide how such of the new shares as may happen not to be taken up by the present shareholders should be dealt with.

(III) It does not provide the amount in each year or the proportion of profits which would be carried forward towards the 150 lakhs intended to be made from the profits and

(IV) Lastly it does not provide the number of years within which this amount is to be utilised.

In view of the haze and mist in which this proposal has been allowed to remain in the past, it is necessary not only that these details should be fixed up once for all, in order to give once for all a finality to the scheme, but it is necessary that the scheme in all its details should be embodied in the Resolution which provides for the increase of capital in the manner contemplated by the scheme. This, the Directors have not done, and instead, they propose a bare and meagre Resolution, (No. 1,) which only provides that the capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 150 thousand new ordinary shares and 26,250 new deferred shares. Curiously enough it does not, in terms of the scheme, provide as it ought to, how and to whom these new shares are to be issued and as of what date. In view of the importance of this scheme and in order to prevent further speculation about it, I say it is incumbent on the Directors to give once for all a finality to the scheme by embodying it in the resolution. The explanation given in the letter viz: "it has not been considered necessary to burden the resolution with details" is absolutely unsatisfactory, having regard to the fact that no less than 16 pages are devoted to other resolutions which in point of importance can bear no comparison to the main resolution of increase of capital. I am sure, no shareholder, who understands his interest, will allow this resolution to be passed in the form as at present drafted, but will insist on the details of the scheme being embodied in the same.

Another resolution which the Directors intend to submit to the Shareholders is that the Directors should have unlimited power to carry from the profits to the depreciation and other funds any amount of profits they like. At present the Articles limit their power by providing that they shall not carry more than 20 per cent. The ground on which the Directors seek to remove this limitation of their powers is that "the restriction is most unusual." The question naturally arises that, if it was most unusual, why and how came it to be inserted in the Articles? The restriction is a wholesome restriction and it ought to continue, particularly when the Directors are to be given the power of carrying for capitalisation purposes one and a half crores of its profits.

There are many other resolutions in the notice deserving to be brought to the notice of the shareholders, as for instance, the right sought to be given to Directors to give so much as 5 per cent. by way of commission on shares instead of 2 per cent. as at present provided for, but I defer from writing on these as I am afraid I have already taken too much of your valuable space.—Yours, etc.

JAMSEDJI HORMASJI.
A Shareholder.

Bombay, Dec. 11th.

SINGAPORE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GUTTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

Telegraphic news has reached the Rangoon Telephone Exchange this afternoon announcing that the Exchange in Singapore has been gutted by fire. The damage cannot be estimated. Details are awaited anxiously. The station is valued at four lakhs of rupees.

LORD HALDANE.

A HIGH TRIBUTE BY THE "SPECTATOR."

In a review of Mr. Begbie's latest book, the "Spectator" pays a high tribute to the statesmanship and patriotism of Lord Haldane. It says—

"Lord Haldane's achievement at the War Office entitles him to be called the best Secretary for War of this generation. We do not pretend for a moment that he made all the preparations he should have made, but he gave us an elastic framework into which an Army of indefinite size could be fitted without confusion. That was an enormous contribution to our problem. The problem had baffled others, but Lord Haldane solved it. We can hardly be too grateful for his very fruitful labour. . . . . Probably Lord Haldane did better than any other man in Britain would have done at the War Office at that time.

"He increased the Expeditionary Force from 80,000 to 170,000 men. He increased the artillery, (which he is often charged with having reduced from 42 batteries to 81. He abolished the Militia and created the Special Reserve, which gave a powerful backing to the Expeditionary Force when the test came. He authorised the creation of the National Reserve, which sent close on 200,000 men to the colours. Finally, he created a General Staff—a compartment of directing brains for the Army which it had notoriously lacked. . . . .

AN "IDIOTIC FABLE."

"There never was a more idiotic fable than that Lord Haldane was in his secret sympathies a pro-German. He had been educated at a German University and was excusably proud of his knowledge of German literature and philosophy. . . . How any one can say that Lord Haldane through sympathy with Germany forgot the interests of his own country is quite beyond our comprehension. The Army which he reorganised was from first to last shaped on the supposition that it would be used against Germany, and against Germany only, if war should be forced upon us. The Government of which Lord Haldane was a member conducted its conversations with the French Government on the supposition that if France were attacked by Germany Great Britain must necessarily come to the rescue. When Lord Haldane was in Berlin he did not withhold this fact from the Germans. He reiterated it. The intention of the Army he planned, and the policy to which it was committed, were alike directed against Germany in the event of Germany forcing on a war. If Lord Haldane's Memoranda describing his missions to Germany should be published they are very unlikely to reveal anything new. The facts are already plain enough for those who do not wish wilfully to misrepresent them. We cannot help believing that history will do justice to Lord Haldane. He has only to wait."

GREAT BRITAIN AND SMALL NATIONS

LORD ROSEBERY ON IMPERIAL UNITY.

Sir George Reid, M.P., at Edinburgh delivered the inaugural address of the current session of the Philosphical Institution on "The Empire before, during, and after the war."

Lord Rosebery, who presided, recalled the period in the Nineteenth Century when British interest in the Dominions was languid, and causes of friction existed. One thing he always felt was that while the natives of the Dominions used the word "home" in speaking of the mother country, they need not despair of the unity of the Empire. Referring to the efforts made to promote the unity of the Empire, he said they might have gone on from generation to generation holding congresses and making speeches. What they needed to bring about was a movement. A great convulsion, such as the war, under which they were suffering, at any rate would have this great boon and blessing concealed within it. It would test and unite the British Empire. (Cheers.) They had now got to the point when the Empire was on every tongue and in every heart, when there was not any longer any doubt about its unity. He could not help thinking that other nations who had not taken so warm an interest, perhaps, in British cause as the British might have expected would realise that with the British stood liberty and the independence of small nations. The end of the war would produce a condition of things hardly less formidable than the most critical moment of its existence. The Congress of Vienna would be a mere joke compared with the coming Peace Congress. Another Congress would be scarcely less important: that would be the Congress of the Empire, than which no more important meeting would have taken place since the Barons met King John at Runnymede. (Cheers.)

IRISHMEN FOR IRISH REGIMENTS.

The Secretary of the War Office has made the following announcement:

With reference to the announcement which appeared in the Press on November 1 that recruits of Irish nationality in category "A" will be given the option of joining Irish regiments, it is notified that, in the event of shortage in these units, it will be necessary to fill vacancies with recruits raised in Great Britain and having no Irish connections, but Irish recruits will, as far as possible, be posted in the first instance to the Irish regular battalions in preference to the Irish service battalions which have been raised during the war.

A Durbar was held at Nandod (Rajpipla State) to celebrate the first anniversary of the installation of his Highness Maharaja Vijaysinhji on the Gadi. The Dewan, Sirdar Phiroz Hoshang Dastur announced the Maharaja's intention to set aside the sum of Rs. 1,200 annually for the maintenance of poor widows of respectable familes in the State.

Official and Personal.

We regret to announce the death of Nawab Syud Mohomed, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O., which occurred at Calcutta yesterday. Nawab Syud Mohomed, who wos the head of a very old Moghul family in Bengal, entered Government service in 1873 and retired in 1913. His last appointment was as Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal. He was a distinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist and wrote the first drama in Urdu on English lines. He leaves behind him several sons, one of whom is Mr. Syud Hossain, of the "Bombay Chronicle" staff.

Sir Sankaran Nair left Bangalore on Sunday night for Madras. During his stay at Bangalore he was the guest of the Yuvaraja. Amongst other engagements he visited the Indian Institute of Science.

Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, who has been acting Dewan of Baroda since July last, is now confirmed in his appointment.

Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. L. Curtis, Editor of the "Round Table," are expected in Bangalore early in January, and it is understood they will be guests of the Hon. Mr. Cobb during their stay there.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The following name of British officer appears in the 261st casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. G. Stevenson, Durham Light Infantry.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December, 12 1916.

DISAPPOINTING!

In spite of the enthusiastic accounts which Reuter gives of the reception by the press in England of Mr. Lloyd George's Government it seems to us to be frankly disappointing. According to the faithful Reuter,—very faithful to the sections that have been clamouring and intriguing for a change of ministry,—the keynote of the newspaper comments is "National Government at last." As to that we prefer to wait and see what some of those responsible organs of opinion whose general views and attitude seem hardly compatible with this ecstatic reception of the new ministry, really say. The composition of Mr. George's Government does not seem to be so national in character as the one it has replaced, though that is not to say that it may not be more efficient for present purposes. Mr. Asquith's Government was composed of a fairly balanced coalition of the three chief parties in the State. Mr. George, working under difficulties with which his predecessor was not faced, has made up a ministry consisting of sixteen Unionists, nine Liberals mostly of the Whig type, and three Labour members, with a very small sprinkling of outsiders, who have been brought in under the new dispensation which requires the infusion of a business element into the Government. Nothing is more evident than that the best men in the Liberal party have refused to serve under Mr. Asquith's successor and that the Unionist leaders have made the promise of a preponderating share of the loaves and fishes the condition of their co-operation. Mr. Lloyd George is an astute politician, perhaps the most astute of his day, and it is hardly likely that he would have willingly offered office to some of the party hacks and deadheads of the Unionist party who have found place, unless they had been forced upon him. We entirely decline to believe that the resurrection of Lord Milner, the retention of Lord Curzon, and the placing of Mr Bonar Law in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and of Mr. Walter Long at the Colonial Office have been welcomed as a "triumph in effecting the co-operation of hostile elements" by any section of the press but that controlled by the Northcliffe influence.

Look where one will there is no element in the new Ministry which inspires the hope that it will be any more efficient than its predecessor, so far as the personnel is concerned, save the presence of three tried and experienced Labour men of vigorous personality and the introduction of the surprisingly small business element. So far as the latter is concerned, it has to be remembered that the bringing into the Government of men who have never played any part in public life and whose claim to consideration is based solely on the successful pushing and organisation of large private concerns, is an experiment which has yet to be justified. It would be rash to indulge in immediate and unconsidered expectations of what they are going to do, though everyone must hope that the experiment will be a success and that they will prove the invigorating and efficiency promoting influence that is wanted. But such men as Sir Albert Stanley, Mr. Maclay and Sir Frederick Cawley have to be proved. Apart from the question of the expediency of the experiment which Mr. George is making,—and we are not going to say that it is an undesirable experiment,—the new Ministry must be judged by the people in it that we know, and judged by that standard it is very disappointing. The strong and good men in it can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand. They are Mr. George himself, Mr. Balfour whose presence at the Foreign Office is an assurance that the diplomacy of the Allies will have at its back one of the acutest intellects and most experienced statesmen in Europe, Sir Robert Finlay, whose presence on the Woolsack will be a guarantee that the Constitution is not going altogether into the melting pot, Lord Derby, who should make an admirable War Secretary, Mr. Gordon Hewart, whose appointment as Solicitor-General is one of the best among the new men, and the three Labour members. It remains to be seen how Sir Edward Carson will shape at the Admiralty. His recent exhibitions as a tentative Leader of the Opposition do not encourage the belief that he is the strong man that he has been held up to be. Lord Robert Cecil, the sturdy defender of the partial blockade, is curiously enough to be Minister of Blockade in a Government that is expected to go in for a more uncompromising enforcement of the blockade, while the placing of a great capitalist and one who has been the leader of the forces of capitalism against Labour, and sometimes against the interests of the State, at the Local Government Board does not seem to fit in with very well with the assurance that the Labour men are well pleased with Mr. George's consideration of their wishes.

For the rest, we have nothing but a collection of medicocrities obviously forced upon Mr. George by the exigencies of the situation. Some of the best elements of the Unionist party and all those of the Liberal Party are missing. Nobody can suppose for a moment that, if Mr. George had had the free hand that was essential, if he was to construct a government in which efficiency was to be the sole consideration, he would have given a moment's consideration to such political sticks as Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Chamberlain, or that he would have remembered that Lord Milner, whom we are absurdly told is regarded as "a tower of strength," was lying on the shelf. The expectation of a more vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war is not to be found in the personnel of the new Government but in the lines on which Mr. George proposes that its business shall be conducted. There has been a concensus of opinion for many years past that cabinets were growing unwieldy in size, but no Premier has had the courage to deal with the evil and, instead of being reduced in the number of their members they have increased. This evil became the more marked in the conduct of such a great national effort as the present war. Undoubtedlly what has been required from the cutset is a small War Council, with a free hand to work within certain limits of policy laid down by the Cabinet, and a small cabinet that can arrive at its decisions with greater despatch, which spells greater promptitude and efficiency in the conduct of the war. Some of the intentions attributed to the new Prime Minister are obviously very far-fetched. It is essential for instance that the heads of the chief departments must be in the Cabinet. No Government would otherwise ever work with that cohesion and mutual understanding that is essential. A Cabinet of five seems hardly feasible but the number can well be reduced to twelve or even ten.

THE WANT OF WILL TO MOVE.

The Resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Patel in the Bombay Council last week demanding the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to frame and submit definite proposals for the introduction of free and compulsory education in the municipal areas of the Presidency was a very modest proposal. Nobody could assert that the mover had not "realised the difficulties of the Administration." The speeches, which the Resolution evoked from the official side have created something like a feeling of dismay regarding the Government attitude. We have already dealt with the "constitutional" difficulty raised so unconstitutionally against the acceptance of the Resolution. But apart from that, too much capital was made of the "practical difficulties" in the way. As to this it is pertinent to point out that the representatives of the people are as anxious to recognise these difficulties as any member of the bureaucracy. But to recognise these difficulties is one thing: to exaggerate them so as to create out of them an argument against any advance whatsoever is quite another matter. It betrays a want of will to move forward. What Mr. Patel wanted was not that these difficulties should be overlooked, but that they should be considered with a view to finding out the most practicable means for their solution. The Hon. Mr. Sharp wisely confined himself to the stock difficulty of finance, without committing himself to uncompromising opposition to any workable scheme of free and conpulsory education. That is a clear attitude and one that can be maintained with some manipulation of figures. But while the consideration of finance presents the only formidable difficulty, it is not to be believed that it is so formidable as to be insurmountable and that a committee of expert educationists and administrators cannot find out ways and means to surmount it, especially as the adoption of the proposed scheme of free and compulsory education was to be merely permissive. Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson seemed to think that the fate of a system of compulsory education was to be determined solely by the answer to the question as to what agency would enforce the punitive provisions inseparable from that system and his imagination. The Inspector-General, who, as Mr. Belvi said, is unduly obsessed with notions of criminal law, proceeded to show how in England "law-made crime" was the outcome of this system and raised a note of alarm as to similar consequences in this country. Mr. Sethna gave him the best reply when he reminded him how far England would have remained behind if she had not adopted the system. With the Government refusal to grant the Rander Municipality permission to introduce free primary education, staring him in the face the Hon. Mr. Curtis had the temerity to quarrel over the wording of the Resolution, simply because the District Municipal Act, does not *prevent* any Municipality from introducing free primary education. No explanation was, of course, vouchsafed as to the refusal of the Government to accede to the proposal of the Rander Municipality,—the members of the Legislative Council, being, as is not seldom the case, left to reconcile as best as they could official profession with official practice.

The speech of the member in charge of Education was as regrettable as it was illogical. It was the sort of speech which, we suppose, must have been made over and over again by ultra-Tory members in the House of Commons when compulsion was sought to be introduced first in England. Apart from the problem of finance he hardly produced a single ground against the Resolution that is worth serious consideration. It is difficult to avoid the impression that Mr. Chaubal had deliberately elected not to consider the fundamental principles on which the system of free and compulsory education, which almost every country in the world has adopted, is based. "In whose interest is it that you want to do away with fees?", he was, for instance, pleased to ask, insinuating that it would be only the rich and the middle classes who would take advantage of this remission; and he proceeded to make capital out of the fact that the 15 per cent. free scholarships,—meant for the backward classes,—had not been fully drawn upon. Mr. Chaubal forgets that besides the rich and middle classes, whose children are in schools, there are other classes of people whose children are *not* in schools and *cannot* be in schools except under a system of free and compulsory education. Is it reasonable to expect that every artisan or labourer, who more often than not has to eke out his slender income by the wages which his boy brings home, will be induced to send the latter to school under a voluntary system? If he did or could, the fifteen per cent. limit would have long been reached and Mr. Chaubal, if he had logically extended the principle on which that limit is based, would have found himself under the necessity of raising it not to 20 or 30, but to more than 90, per cent. If he had studied the history of elementary education throughout the world, he would have found that, if that history has established one fact more clearly than another, it is that without resort to compulsion no State can ensure a general diffusion of education among its people. Even England who, with her strong love of individualism, stood out against the principle as long as she could, had to give way in the end. And that submission was due to the recognition that education,—at least in the primary stages,—was not merely the birthright of every individual but also a duty laid on him as a member of the State which, in turn, owed it him to see that his poverty did not come in the way of his being able to perform it.

But it is not merely that Mr. Chaubal has failed to grasp the fundamental principle on which the system of free compulsory education is based, but he also seems to be under the delusion that the cities, which Mr. Patel pleaded, should be allowed to adopt the system, are inhabited exclusively by the rich middle classes, yearning to pay municipal school fees for their children, or, thinking it quite iniquitous that they should not pay them. "It is all very well," he observed, "to speak of the masses. Where are they? In the towns?" Mr Chaubal answering his own question declared in effect that they are to be found only in the rural areas. Inanity and ignorance could not go further. The fact is, in short, that at present bureaucratic solicitude in the matter of education professes to aim at giving the people the best, and results in giving them next to nothing. There is no acceleration of peace,—no consciousness of the fact that India is lying in a state of ignorance, which affects her most industrially, because the Government choose to spend the least possible on education, forgetting that the people of a civilized country have a right to be educated, and educated out of the public funds.

Notes of the Day.

The Situation in Greece.

There is every evidence that the situation in Greece has reached a stage of intense gravity. It is reported that the King's party are preparing an army of 150,000 men in the plains of Larissa to attack General Sarrail in the rear, coincidently with a German offensive. It is at any rate fairly certain that, as soon as the Central Powers have consolidated their position in Roumania, they will direct their energies towards an offensive, or the resistance of the Allies' offensive in the Salonika region, and nothing is more probable than that Constantine will play his cards so as to give them every comfort and assistance when their enterprise materialises. In the meantime, he is playing his usual game of giving the Entente ministers assurances of his goodwill and his desire to help the Allies. He has even offered to withdraw three battalions of troops from Thessaly, an offer which is about on a par with his previous undertaking to give up six mountain batteries! It is to be hoped that the Entente Powers will pursue a firm and uncompromising policy of coercion so far as Greece is concerned. Any sort of weakness will enable the dealing of a treacherous stab in the back. It is almost inconceivable, however, that any further toleration will be shown to the "conscienceless King."

Lord Ronaldshay.

What with the hurly-burly in the domestic situation and with Mr. Austen Chamberlain's renewed tenancy of the India Office, it is to be feared that the Indian protests against Lord Ronaldshay's appointment to Bengal will remain unheeded. The Calcutta Indian press has betowed a large amount of attention upon his lordship's political opinions, and its estimate of his fitness for one of the most important of the higher offices in India is altogether unflattering. It is certainly one of the most whimsical incidents of recent times that the late Coalition Government should have so openly flouted Bengal opinion by witholding its consent to Lord Carmichael, even to the prolongation of his tenure of office till the end of the war (let alone appointing him for another term). Either of these steps would have been most agreeable to Bengali opinion. Not only has this opinion been outrageously ignored but the Coalition actually thrust upon the Province a person whose opinions and record ill accord with the responsibilities of the Bengal Governorship.

The Patent Moral.

It is no wonder that public opinion in Bengal is very much exercised over Lord Ronaldshay's appointment and that the Indian Association, which is perhaps the only authentic exponent of independent public opinion in Bengal, should have cabled a protest to the Secretary of State. To Lord Ronaldshay belongs the unique distinction of being the first Governor-designate whose appointment has been protested against practically throughout India. Whatever may be the outcome of that protest, it should be a distinct warning to the British Cabinets of the future to exercise their patronage with ordinary care and discretion. The moral, as far as Lord Ronaldshay himself is concerned, is too patent to need setting down.

The Patna University Bill.

The Patna University Bill has been condemned by all who are interested in the education of the people as much as in the independence of universities. The Bill has been referred to all existing universities for opinion and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has already given notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University that the Bill contains provisions which are of a highly retrograde character, inasmuch they invest the Chancellor with arbitrary powers and relegate the Senate to the status of a merely deliberative body without any power or control over the Syndicate. The Syndicate of the Madras University however, it appears from the local papers, has replied to the Government that it has no opinion to offer. The answer is not so surprising as it may appear, when it is remembered that the Madras Syndicate, on which the representation of Indians is altogether inadequate, has recently shown impatient intolerance and defiance of the criticism and authority of the Senate which it would prefer to see reduced to the status of a mere deliberative body.

Co-operation in Agriculture.

A strong plea for the extension of co-operation among British farmers in the use of agricultural implements and machinery is put forward by the Agricultural Organisation Society of Ireland. One of the most vital problems of the moment is to reconcile the task of producing more food, and, at the same time, releasing more men for military service; a partial solution of the difficulty is to be found in the extension of co-operative methods among farmers, as in France, particularly in the purchase and use of implements and machinery. Shortly after the outbreak of war the Society arranged through its branches for a series of lectures on the subject, with the result that societies have been formed in many of the English counties, while several existing agricultural co-operative societies have decided to purchase implements for the use of their members. The experience of similar societies in Ireland has shown that the time is ripe for a great extension of this form of co-operation, which enables the small cultivator with little capital to have the full benefit of expensive and up-to-date machinery.

The Artists' Rifles.

The "Manchester Guardian" has published a letter from Mr. H. G. Wells appealing for more men to join the Artists' Rifles. This corps has a solid sixty-year-old past behind it as a volunteer unit. It is by no means restricted to "artists" as we commonly understand the word; it is true that some sixty years ago, the corps was raised by Lord Leighton, Robert Edis, and Val Prinsep, exclusively from artists and sculptors, among them such well-known men as Watts, Millais, Holman Hunt, and William Morris. But from the start, as Mr. Wells says,

> the corps has always been eager to secure, and has secured actors, architects, musicians, writers, and, indeed, every sort of men who could be classed under the useful Russian term the Intelligenzia. As I run my finger down the list before me I find William Watson, Forbes Robertson, Victor Horsley, Sir Leander Starr Jameson, and so on. The corps has held out a friendly hand to the bank clerk who wrote a little poetry, to the civil engineer, the skilful photographer, or the certificated teacher. From the first until today the corps has stuck to its conception of a democratic, spirited regiment in which intelligent and educated men whose devotion to some creative profession prevented their taking commissions or specialising in military matters in peacetime, but who could nevertheless make themselves available for the military necessities of the country.

Along with the Inns of Court O. T. C. and the Honourable Atiliery Company, it has become a training corps thrown open to men above the ordinary standard of education. After some months' ordinary rank and file training in it, the promising recruit is recommended to a cadet unit, where he is put through a proper officer's course.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR BOMBAY DELEGATES

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay National Union this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hirabag, C. P. Tank, to elect delegates to the Lucknow Congress. Mr. Y. V. Nene will preside.

By the courtesy of the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Ry., a special train for delegates has been arranged. The train will leave Victoria Terminus at 12-45 and reach Lucknow at 22-0 the next day. Whether the train is to start on the 23rd or 24th will be notified later on in the papers. Those that travel 1st class will have to pay Rs. 71 and those that travel 2nd class Rs. 37. This covers the Xmas return fare and vegetarian food and refreshments on the way. European food and cold drinks must be paid for separately. Those that wish to travel, must intimate their intention to Dr. Sathaye, Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, immediately and remit the above-mentioned sums so as to reach him not later than the 16th instant.

PERSONNEL OF NEW BRITISH CABINET.

ENTENTE ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

LLOYD GEORGE MINISTRY.

PERSONNEL OF WAR CABINET.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

It is officially announced that the new Government War Cabinet will be Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, w'o will be Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, Mr. Henderson and Lord Milner, both without portfolios.

Mr. Bonar Law, who will be Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, will also be a member and is expected to attend irregularly.

The other members of Government will be as follows:—

Lord High Chancellor.—Sir Robert Finlay.

Secretary of State, for Home Affairs.—Sir George Cave.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Mr. A. J. Balfour.

Secretary of State for Colonies.—Mr. Walter Long.

Secretary of State for War.—Lord Derby.

Secretary of State for India.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

President of the Local Government Board.—Lord Rhondda.

President of the Board of Trade.—Sir Albert Stanley.

Minister of Labour.—Mr. J. Hodge.

First Lord of Admiralty.—Sir Edward Carson.

Minister of Munitions.—Dr. C. Addison.

Minister of Blockade.—Lord Robert Cecil.

Food Controller.—Sir Joseph Maclay.

President of the Board of Agriculture.—Mr. R. E. Prothero.

President of the Board of Education.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University.

First Commissioner of Works.—Sir Alfred Mond.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Sir Frederick Cawley.

Postmaster-General.—Mr. Illingworth.

Minister of Pensions.—Mr. George Barnes.

Attorney-General.—Sir F. E. Smith.

Solicitor-General.—M. Gordon Hewart.

Chief Secretary for Scotland.—Mr. R. Munro.

Lord-Advocate.—Mr. J. S. Clyde.

Solicitor-General for Scotland.—Mr. T. B. Morison.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Lord Wimborne.

Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Mr. H. E. Duke.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—Mr. Ignatius O'Brein.

The Cabinet will be confined to five members of the War Cabinet.

CABINET OF FIVE.

GENERAL APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

It is authoritatively stated that apart from the small War Cabinet of five, there will not be a cabinet in the ordinary acceptance of the term and the activities of other Ministers will be departmental. This is a most startling feature of the new government, which meets with general approval as being admirably adapted to secure intense concentration on war problems.

A unique feature is that no fewer than seven of the new ministers are prominent business-men. Some appointments indicate more stringent control of shipping, division of the Board of Trade work, consolidation of railway services, and relief of labour and coal problems.

The surprises include Messrs. Munro, Prothero and Maclay.

The last named is recognised as a leading authority on cargo and shipping. The appointment of Lord Rhondda is probably a recognition of the efficient manner in which he carried out important duties in America on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Sir Albert Stanley are not at present members of the House of Commons. Sir Robert Finlay stipulated that he should waive his right to a pension.

"NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AT LAST."

CORDIAL PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

All papers cordially welcome the new Ministry and pay a tribute to Mr. Lloyd-George's courage in casting aside traditions in order to obtain the best men to carry on the war.

LATER.

"National Government at Last" is the keynote of the newspaper comments, which are unanimous in regarding Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry as a splendid experiment even out-cromwelling Cromwell.

It is considered that Mr. Lloyd George has achieved considerable triumph in effecting the co-operation of such hostile elements. It is frankly admitted that the new departure has shivered the politial traditions of generations into fragments, but the papers of all parties unite in a cordial welcome to the new Government, while intimating clearly that they await performances before giving final judgment.

The feature of the comments is the complete obliteration of criticism on old party lines, the new Ministers being supported in the most unexpected quarters.

The Labour party appears to be very satisfied with the way in which Mr. Lloyd George acceded to their wishes.

Lord Milner is regarded as a tower of strength.

It is pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George, in appointing some of the principal Ministers, must have had regard to powerful local industrial connections, Lord Rhondda in connection with Wales, Mr. Joseph Maclay in connection with Glasgow, Mr. Illingworth with Yorkshire and Sir Frederick Cawley with Lancashire.

It is believed that the expedient of an inner Cabinet plus a War Council was found to be impracticable. It is presumed, however, that the heads of great departments will be summoned to Cabinet meetings convoked to discuss questions outside the war.

Another far-reaching innovation is the Government's determination to establish a system of Parliamentary Commissions after the French model, whereby members will be kept in closer touch with the Government.

THE WAR COUNCIL.

TO BE IN PERMANENT SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The conditions of political rearrangements change from day to day. Things now seem to be reshaping themselves towards a Cabinet or War Council of five members and the names of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Mr. Henderson and Sir Edward Carson or Lord Milner are mentioned.

It is believed that the War Council will be virtually in permanent session presided over by Mr. Lloyd George and that while the latter will lead in the House of Commons, he will delegate the management of Parliamentary business to Mr. Bonar Law. Thus Mr. Lloyd George will be able to give his undivided attention to the direction of war.

"The Times" pays a tribute to the breadth of vision and courage manifested in the composition of the Ministry, but would regret it if Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil should be at the Foreign Office and Mr. Walter Long at the Colonial Office, on the ground that freshness and vigour are especially needed in both offices.

"The Times" says that Mr. Chamberlain remains at the India Office.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

BRITISH SUCCESS SOUTH OF SERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 11.

There was violent reciprocal artillery firing at Monastir and Lake Doiran on the 9th instant.

The British carried the Turkish posts south of Serres.

ENEMY REINFORCED ALONG MONASTIR FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Wallachia operations have reduced the Roumanian front from 470 to 125 miles. The German press suggests that the time has come to deal with General Sarrail. M. Marcel Hutin is inclined to believe that the enemy will entrench on reaching the Bazeu line and turn his offorts elsewhere.

The "Petit Parisien" says the enemy appears to have been reinforced along the whole Monastir front. The Allied positions have been intensely bombarded. It is possible that Von Falkenhayn commands.

NO PEACE PROPOSALS NOW.

U. S. SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S PLAIN WORDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Speaking at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, Mr. Davis, Solicitor-General, threw cold water on peace advocates, declaring that peace proposals at the present moment would be brutal, impertinent and useless. Neither the United States nor any country was entitled to dicate terms on which the belligerents should compose their differences.

MR. GEORGE'S GOVERNMENT.

SOME OF THE NEW MEN.

Lord MILNER, Minister without Portfolio and Member of the War Cabinet.

Lord RHONDDA, President of the Local Government Board.

Lord DERBY, Secretary of State for War.

Lord CURZON, Lord President of the Council and member of the War Cabinet.

Sir F. E. SMITH, Attorney-General.

FIGHTING ON ANCRE FRONT

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

General Haig last night reported:—In retaliation for the enemy's shelling of areas behind our front north of the Ancre, we bombarded heavily various points behind his line. Hostile parties were dispersed eastward of Serre and Gommecourt.

There has been much reciprocal trench-mortar and artillery firing in the Ypres salient and in the Loos and Hulluch sectors.

ENEMY STATIONS AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A French communiqué this afternoon says that nothing important has occurred. Our aeroplanes heavily bombed the railway station and military establishments at Martigny, Ham and Mons-en-Chaussee.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

Last night's communiqué said:—South-east of Butte-de-Mesnil the enemy exploded mines and unsuccessfully attempted to take possession of the craters.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

It is officially announced that the War Cabinet will consist of Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Bonar Law. There will not be a Cabinet in the ordinary acceptance of the term and the activities of other Ministers will be departmental.

All papers cordially welcome the new Ministry and pay a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George's courage in casting aside traditions in order to obtain the best men to carry on the war.

The Russians continue to advance in the Trotus, Salty and Cheboniacha valleys. The Roumanians took the offensive along the Buzen-Ploeshti road and drove back the enemy behind the Grikovul river.

Reuter's correspondent in Athens learns on good authority that an ultimatum from the Entente was to be presented on Sunday.

It is understood that the services of Mr. K. L. Datta, retired Accountant General, Madras, who is engaged in special work in connection with the Mysore State Accounts Department, have been further extended to three months up to the middle of March.

SUCCESSFUL ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN MOLDAVIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A Russian communiqué says, we continued to advance in the Trotus, Salty and Cheboniacha valleys.

The Roumanians took the offensive along the Buzen-Ploeshti road and drove back the enemy behind the Grikovul River.

A Berlin communiqué mentions that the Russians have captured a height south of the Trotus pass and that Mackensen is advancing from East Wallachia.

ROUMANIAN RETIREMENT CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 9th December, says:—

The Russians are attacking in the Carpathians near Jawornik.

The Russo-Roumanian forces continue their retirement.

There is a lull in the Dobrudja and on the Danube.

EVACUATION OF BUKHAREST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

JASSY, Dec. 9.

Prior to the loss of Bukharest, the Government appointed pro-Germans to the most responsible positions with a view to safe-guarding the city.

GERMAN GOVERNOR OF BUKHAREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.

General von Heinrich has been appointed Governor of Bukharest.

(Continued from column 6.)

tions when that department was formed.

Lord Robert Cecil is the son of the late Marquis of Salisbury and has been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs since the Coalition Ministry was formed.

Sir Joseph Maclay is a well-known Glasgow shipowner. He was born in 1857 and created a baronet in 1914.

Mr R. E. Prothero has been member for the University of Oxford since 1914. He is editor of the "Quarterly Review" and is an authority on British farming and food economics generally. He is 64.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the new Minister of Education, is well-known in India as one of the members of the Public Services Commission.

Sir Alfred Mond is the well-known member of the firm of Brunner Mond and Co. of which he is managing director. He is one of the proprietors of the "Westminster Gazette." He is of German origin and was attacked early in the war on that account.

Sir Frederick Cawley is a Lancashire cotton magnate. He has sat in Parliament as a Liberal since 1895.

Mr. Illingworth has been Chief Liberal Whip since 1912.

Mr. George Barnes is the well-known Labour member. He has been member for the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow since 1906. He was born in 1859. He is an engineer by trade.

Sir F. E. Smith is the great "F. E." a personal friend and a political opponent of Mr. Winston Churchil. He entered the House as a very young man in 1906 and made his mark in the first few days of his parliamentary career by a brilliant speech in the debate on the Address. Clever men were badly wanted in the Unionist party at the time and he soon found himself on the Front Bench. Since the war began he has been to the Front and has also had charge of the News Bureau. He has been Solicitor-General in the Coalition Government.

Mr. Gordon Hewart is a well-known Liberal lawyer and has represented Leicester since 1913. He was formerly a journalist, and besides having been assistant-editor of the "Morning Leader" in its most brilliant days he edited "India" for some time. He takes a great interest in Indian politics and is a keen sympathiser with Indian aspirations.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT

Mr. Lloyd George was born in 1863 and entered the House of Commons in 1892. He first took office as President of the Board of Trade under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Premiership in 1906 and was afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer (1908). He retained that office in the Coalition Ministry until he took over the new Ministry of Munitions. He succeeded Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War.

Lord Curzon was born in 1859. He entered Parliament in 1886, was Under-Secretary of State for India, 1891-92, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1895-98, and Viceroy of India 1899-1905.

Mr. Arthur Henderson is an ex-Chairman of the Labour Party and a member of the late Coalition Ministry. He has sat in the House of Commons since 1903 as member for Barnerd Castle Division.

Lord Milner is now 62 years old. He first distinguished himself as a journalist and was Stead's assistant editor on the "Pall Mall Gazette." He was Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt 1889-92, and made his mark as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue 1892-97. In the latter year he became Governor of Cape Colony. The subsequent history of his career in South Africa is too well-known to need repetition. Since 1905 he has been in retirement. He is of German origin and was educated in Germany.

Mr. Bonar Law is 58, and has been in Parliament since 1900. He came to the front, as a protagonist of Tariff Reform. Though Leader of the Unionst Party since 1911 he had never been in a Cabinet until he entered the Coalition Ministry last year.

Sir Robert Finlay is the most able lawyer in the Unionist Party. He was born in 1842 and was called to the Bar in 1867. He was Attorney-General in the Unionist Ministry from 1900 to 1906.

Sir George Cave is another able Tory Lawyer who has sat in Parliament since 1906 as member for the Kingston Division of Surrey. He was born in 1856.

Mr. Arthur Balfour needs no description. It may be mentioned however, that he is the only ex-Prime Minister in the Government, that has sat in Parliament since 1874, he was Leader of the House of Commons for ten years, and Prime Minister for four years. He once acted as Foreign Secretary for Lord Salisbury, when that minister was ill, and acquitted himself admirably during a grave crisis.

Mr. Walter Long has been in Parliament since 1880. He is a Wiltshire landowner. A man of plodding ability but not of brilliant parts he has been President of the Board of Agriculture and of the Local Government Board. He first took office in the Salisbury Administration of 1886.

Lord Derby is 51. He succeeded to the peerage in 1908. He is the descendant of a line of famous politicians and ministers of State. He, himself, first attracted attention as Chief Press Censor in South Africa in 1900, when his bonhomie and capacity earned him not only the admiration but the affection of the press correspondents. In 1903-5 he was Postmaster-General. His success as a recruiter marked him out for the appointment of Director of Recruiting when it was created and a few months ago he followed Mr. Lloyd George to the War Office as Under-Secretary.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain is the same Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who has been Secretary of State for India for the past two years.

Lord Rhondda, is better known perhaps as Mr. D. A. Thomas, the "Coal King" of Wales, the greatest individual coal-owner in the world. An uncompromising defender of the owner's interests, he has at the same time earned the respect and affection of the workers. He possesses great organising ability and performed a notable service for the Government last year when he went to the United States and organised the American Munition factories for the Allies. He was formerly in the House of Commons. He was created a peer a few months ago.

Sir Albert Stanley is another "business" member of the Cabinet. He was born in 1875 at Derby and educated in America. He was a big railway manager in the States before he returned to his native country and became an underground railway and motor omnibus "king" in London.

Mr. John Hodge, is ex-Chairman of the Labour Party, a man of solid ability and a leader of Trades Unionism of long experience and varied service. He was born in 1855 and has been Member for the Gorton Division of Lancashire since 1906.

Sir Edward Carson has recently been Leader of the Opposition. He is believed to be one of the party that has intrigued for the fall of the Coalition Ministry and particularly of the late Prime Minister. He was born in 1854 and entered Parliament in 1892 and has been Solicitor-General for Ireland and England and Attorney-General for England.

Dr. Addison is one, of the very few men who, after earning distinction in medicine, have entered upon a political career and achieved success. He entered the House of Commons in 1910. He is one of the new Premier's protegées and went with him to the Board of Muni-

(Continued in column 5.)

INDIAN LABOUR IN TATA WORKS.

MANAGER ON MR. ANTIA'S LETTER.

EVIDENCE BEFORE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

At the resumed sitting of the Industries Commission to-day, Mr. T. W. Tutwiler, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, Sakchi, was examined.

In the course of his evidence witness said the main things to be done to improve the Indian workmen's efficiency and skill were the payment of sufficient wages, sanitary housing and provision of sufficient innocent amusements for them. It must also be seen that the men brought from foreign countries to train the unskilled workmen, were thoroughly competent to guide them. Whenever any workman showed an aptitude for any special subject he must be given every facility for developing it. Apart from the Tata Iron and Steel Works offering a source of continuous employment to about 16,000 people coming from all parts of India, efforts were being made at Sakchi also to educate the workmen. They were about to start a technical school and they had also a free night school. His opinion of Indian workmen taken as a whole, was that were very intelligent and quick to learn and they generally shaped well when they were trained properly.

NEED TO SEND WORKMEN ABROAD.

Referring to the Barmill (?) and Electricity Departments, Mr. Tutwiler, said that in both these departments the Indians engaged in place of Europeans, had had experience and training in foreign countries. He doubted very much if without their having had this experience they would have been able to hold their present positions. He did not think that they could get Indians to replace foreigners in the higher positions in the Iron and Steel Industry until Indians were sent abroad and trained. Too much value was attached to the importance of receiving University education in this country. It would be necessary to have European supervision and direction until workmen were picked out and sent abroad and arrangements made with foreign firms to take them into their works and make them start at the bottom and go through the school of hard knocks. They would enter upon their work there in a freer atmosphere and would not consider it below their status to begin at the bottom and work upwards. It was absolutely necessary that they should go through every stage of the process. When this was done the Iron and Steel Industry would be more firmly established in this country.

ADVANTAGES OF GETTING TRAINED INDIANS.

There were also other aspects of the great bar to the foreigner in imparting instructions to his workmen. There was the language difficulty. An Indian would know the language and the ways of the workmen. An Indian would take more interest in his work as his reputation and livelihood would depend on the results of his work which was not the case in the case of the convenanted hands. The Indian would also better stand the climate of the country and was less apt to dissipate than the foreigner. He was also more amenable to discipline than the foreigner and had a permanent interest in the place and the country, not to speak of the saving in salary the covenanted hands having to be paid much more salaries, travelling expenses and handsome bonuses. He was convinced that where Indians had been substituted for Europeans in the works at Sakchi the quality of the products had not suffered. The gradual substitution of foreign labour by Indian labour by the Company, should encourage capitalists to venture in the new enterprise from which they were held back at present by the prospect of having to employ costly foreign labour.

COVENANTED HANDS REDUCED.

Mr. Tutwiler submitted a statement showing the reduction in the number of covenanted hands employed in the various departments. In the coke ovens their number had been reduced from six to two, whereas the tonnage had been raised from 67,000 to 200,000. In the blast furnace their number had been reduced from 27 to nine and the tonnage had been increased from 36,000 to 157,000. In the steel works their number had been reduced from 49 to 36, the tonnage having been raised from 31,000 to 123,000. In the Laboratory five European chemists have been reduced to two, in the drawing office four European draftsmen had been reduced to one, in the electricity department the two European engineers were entirely supplanted by Indians and of the seven Europeans in the mechanical engineering department there were now only three.

Asked by the President witness said that in the Sakchi Works many Europeans had been successfully replaced by Indians. They were educated in the sense that they could read and write but they had no University training or any technological knowledge except that picked up at the works. The highest paid of them was getting Rs. 250 a month. Formerly as an ordinary mechanic he was only getting Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 2 a day.

MR. ANTIA'S LETTER.

In reply to Mr. Low as to whether there was any truth in the statement of Mr. Antia in the "Bombay Chronicle," witness said that Mr. Antia was only a lawyer with two months' experience in steel business. To his knowledge he (Antia) had never been round the works at all and how could a man judge without seeing anything of the works.

Asked whether he would like to contradict Mr. Antia's statement openly witness said that he did not think anybody could learn the steel business in two days.

To Pandit Malaviya he said elementary education would generally be found of much advantage when combined with technical and industrial education. They might also usefully have some knowledge of elementary physics, chemistry and drawing. The Indians who were employed at the Sakchi Works, were of the workmen type. They were not sufficiently advanced to take up the place of superintendents. They could become so if they were sent abroad for training. From his experience he could say that where Indians were substituted for Europeans work had not suffered either in quality or quantity and he thought it could get men locally instead of importing them.

Sir Dorab Tata: I have heard it said often that it takes a generation to make a steel worker. How far is this true? —This is a pretty big question. It depends a great deal on the men and the training they get.

Dr. Hopkinson asked whether Indians were able to stand the strain which some of the operations at Sakchi involved, as well as the Americans.

Speaking of purely physical strength, witness said, he could not say that Indians would stand the strain but they were getting better and better and were improving physically.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. A. McWilliam, Government Metallurgical Inspector, Dailway Department, in the course of his evidence said the prestige of having fulfilled contracts for rails for the Indian State Railways, established the Tata's in a firm position. The rebellion in China gave them a market for ten lakhs of tons of pig-iron.

To Pandit Malaviyia witness said as far as reasonable the requirements of an industry must be secured from within the Empire. He was for training up the people here to replace foreign skill.

Referring to his statement that if the Government gave substantial help they should stipulate that if possible the genenral manager of the works or should be a subject of the British Empire and there ought to be an understanding that unless good cause could be shown the purchases of plant should be made within the Empire, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked him whether he was aware that the Tata tried their level best to get suitable men in England for the post of general manager and having failed to get one they had to bring in a German originally and them an American.

Witness said he was not aware of the fact.

Sir Dorab Tata asked witness that he (witness) had visited the Sakchi Works several times and could he say from his experience that Indians were not given encouragement about employment, specially with regard to the attitude of Mr. Tutwiler, General Manager at Sakchi?

Witness said as far as Mr. Tutwiler was concerned he had done more to employ Indians in responsible positions. It was not a fact that Indians were not given a fair chance but in one department he did not think substitution of an Indian kept up the quality of the work.

CALCUTTA GREEK CHURCH CLOSED.

QUESTION OF MENTIONING KING'S NAME IN PRAYERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

With reference to a statement in the "Indian Daily News" to-day that dissensions among members of the Greek Church over the mention of King Constantine's name in prayers, had necessitated the closing of the Church, a prominent member of the Church, who occupies an important position in mercantile circles, denies that the closing of the Church was due to dissensions. For some time the congregation had expressed objection at prayers, but it was explained that the priest having been appointed by the Holy Synod he could not stop mentioning the King's name, or otherwise changing the service without the Synod's permission. The feeling of the congregation had been still more deeply aggravated by the recent events in Athens, and at a meeting on Saturday they decided that since it was not possible to omit the King's name the Church should be closed and no further service held. This decision was unanimous.

DEBTS OF SOLDIERS' WIVES.

The question whether a soldier serving at the front is responsible for debts incurred by his wife was raised recently at Lichfield County Court, the Registrar requiring a ruling as a precedent for future cases. A discharged soldier was sued by a coal merchant for the balance due for coal supplied to his wife while he was serving in France. In a written judgment Judge Howard Smith decided that coal was a necessary, and that the wife's separation allowance was reasonably sufficient for the support of the family. The question he had to determine, he said, was whether the defendant was liable. The wife, as agent for the husband, could pledge his credit for necessaries. That agency could be revoked by the husband, but such revocation would not avail him as a defence to the action if he had not supplied his wife with sufficient means to support his family. In the present action there was no express revocation of authority, but the wife was supplied with sufficient money. He was of opinion it was competent for him to infer an implied revocation, having regard to the fact that the wife and children were provided for and that the defendant was absent on military service. He gave judgment for the defendant, with costs. He was told his decision would govern other cases, but this was not so. Each case must be decided on its own merits. Leave to appeal was granted.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

VISIT TO WAR FETE AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by staff arrived here by special train at 9-15 and were received by the Hon. Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, and other European and Indian officials and gentry.

Their Excellencies motored to the War Fete, where Mrs. Broomfield, Mrs. Ramanbhoy, Khan Saheb Kadri and others received and garlanded Lord and Lady Willingdon. The police guard of honour presented arms. H. E. the Governor inspected the police guard and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, which was under the command of Major Simcox, Lieut. Broomfield and Lieut. Shorrock. His Excellency also inspected the Ambulance Brigade under Sirdar Rustomjee Vakil.

After the inspection the Hon. Mr. Pratt introduced the leading ladies and gentlemen to their Excellencies, who were taken around the stalls and other places. Lord Willingdon made several purchases from Mrs. Broomfield's and various other stalls. The Parsi ladies on the stalls garlanded their Excellencies. Dr. Surya, who has four stalls with ancient things, presented a picture of Begum Noor Jahan to the Excellencies.

After spending over an hour and a half their Excellencies and party left for Shabibag to see the electric installation. Their Excellencies expressed their great satisfaction and congratulated Mrs. Broomfield and her committee for their excellent work.

Their Excellencies and party left by special for Cambay at 11.30 a.m.

CAMBAY, Dec. 11.

On their Excellencies' arrival at Cambay they were presented with an address by the Municipality. His Excellency replied as follows:—

Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge, on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself, your kind and cordial welcome to us on this our first visit to your ancient and historical town. The great part that Cambay has played in the annals of Western India, and more particularly the fact that it was one of the first ports in India to extend its hospitality to the enterprise of English merchants, have long made us desirous of seeing for ourselves its antiquities and places of interest. It also affords us much pleasure to make your personal acquaintance as the representatives of the citizens of Cambay and loyal subjects of one of the Ruling Princes of this Presidency.

I have already had an opportunity of tendering to his Highness the Minor Nawab and the Administrator of the State, Mr. Bomanji, our grateful acknowledgment of the generous assistance which the State has given to the Funds collected for the relief and comfort of our soldiers in the field. It has been a source of the greatest pride and satisfaction to me and all who exercise authority in India in the name of his Majesty the King-Emperor to witness the loyal enthusiasm which, throughout this great conflict, has animated the princes and peoples of India. I take this opportunity of thanking the people of Cambay for the part they have borne in this generous rivalry. I am sure that nothing will be more gratifying to the young Nawab when the time comes for him to assume the responsibilities of his position than the knowledge that his State and people proved themselves, in this time of crisis, true to the loyal traditions of his predecessors on the Gadi. I associate myself most earnestly in your prayer that the great conflict in which we are all engaged may be terminated by the speedy and decisive victory of our arms.

I am gratified to hear of the satisfactory account you give of the progress of your State under the guiding hands of the Administrator, Mr. Bomanji and the Political Agent, Mr. Ghosal. I trust that this progress will continue and that Cambay may see restored to her the wealth and prosperity which once made her one of the most flourishing cities of the West of India.

I thank you once more for your kindly elcome, and wish you all happiness and good fortune.

OUTLOOK IN ROUMANIA.

DECISIVE ALLIED ACTION URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 9.

There is no disposition to minimise the seriousness of the fall of Bukharest, which is an important centre of railways and roads, whereas the region eastward to which the Russians and Roumanians have retired is lacking in communications and is unsuitable for manoeuvring.

The new roads are congested by refugees as the extraordinary speed of Mackensen's advance prevented ordrly evacuation.

The "Russky Invalid," the military organ, anticipates an offensive against General Sarrail and urges decisive action not only on the part of Russia but on other Allied fronts. The enemy must be prevented from establishing winter quarters in Central Roumania and Danube lowlands from which, fortified by six months' food supplies, he will be able to attack Salonika and thereafter to attack the Russian main front in the Spring.

HATE-CULTURE IN PRUSSIA

NEW TEXTS FOR CHRISTMAS SERMONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Synod of the Prussian Church has instructed its pastors to stimulate war zeal in their Christmas sermons preaching that Germany's enemies are Satan's allies and that they should be stamped out as a form of wickedness.

VIRULENCE OF MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

NEED TO TAKE RADICAL MEASURES.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, when on the motion of Mr. J. Baptista it was resolved to request the Commissioner to report whether the Victoria Gardens or any part thereof could be reserved for the exclusive use of ladies on one or more days in a week. It was also resolved on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to ask the Commissioner to report on the causes of the outbreak of malaria and the great virulence of the disease in the city. It was further resolved to ask the Commissioner to report what special measures were being taken to prevent plague spreading in Bombay, in view of the serious epidemic in Poona and other districts.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether the Victoria Gardens or any part thereof can be reserved for the exclusive use of ladies on one or more days in a week."

Mr. Baptista said the proposition owed its inspiration to a similar proposition discussed at Calcutta but he hoped it would meet with a better fate than the Calcutta proposal. At Calcutta they wanted a new garden for the exclusive use of ladies and the Bengalees having an economic conscience rejected the proposition. Here however he did not ask them to have a new garden and he did not think anybody would be so unchivalrous as to object to a part of the Victoria Gardens being reserved for the use of ladies on one or more days in a week. The Calcutta proposal was put forward as a measure against the prevalence of phthisis and the problem in Bombay was quite as acute as in that city. The Hon. Mr. Wacha had recently given certain figures to show what great ravages the disease had been making in Bombay. He did not find that the Bombay Anti Tuberculosis League had made such a proposal but he thought it would be an useful measure.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, seconding the proposition, enquired whether the Commissioner could legally carry out the recommendation made in the proposition. He suggested that the Victoria Gardens should be reserved for the exclusive use of ladies only for certain hours so that the rest of the public could use the Gardens during the rest of the particular day.

The proposition was carried

MOTOR-TRUCK TRAFFIC.

Consideration was resumed of the following propsition moved by Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report (a) that in view of the heavy traffic both vehicular and pedestrian along the Girgaum and the Kalbadevi Roads between 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 and 7 p.m. (Bombay Time) whether it is possible to stop the running of motor trucks along these roads during the hours mentioned above and (b) what steps he is going to take to remove the inconveniences felt by the people on account of the running of the trucks specially during the abovementioned time."

Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, said he had no powers to carry out the recommendation made in the proposition. The Commissioner of Police had those powers which however could be exeriised only if there was a danger to life or property. He (the speaker) quoted figures to show that the number of motor waggons passing along Kalbadevi Road was 12 per day and along Girgaon 110 per day. Of these 30 waggons passed along the road during the hours mentioned in the proposition. If they stopped these waggons going along these two roads they would have to go along Queen's Road and this road they had already asked the Commissioner of Poliie to reserve for light traffic. The motor waggon traffic no doubt caused certain inconvenience but it had not been shown that it caused danger to life or property on the two roads mentioned in the proposition. He therefore thought nothing could be done in the matter.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla thought a proposition of a more comprehensive character could be brought forward on a future occasion and fully discussed. He therefore asked Mr. Navalkar to withdraw the present proposition.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha presumed the statistics given by the Commissioner referred to the month of November. This he (the speaker) said was not the busy season of the year. Particularly the cotton season commenced from March and ended in May when the traffic was the heaviest. Motor lorries had come to stay and their number would increase for a variety of reasons, not only for carrying cotton but for other purposes. They could realise what would happen when there was a still larger traffic of motor lorries along these particular roads. The whole matter required to be fully discussed and he agreed with the Hon. Sir Ibrahim that the present proposition should be withdrawn. Mr. Navalkar withdrew the proposition.

OUTBREAK OF MALARIA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the prevalence of malaria throughout the City and the great virulence of the disease and he be requested to favour the Corporation with a report regarding the causes of the outbreak and the measures taken in consequence."

Sir Bhalchandra said malaria first broke out in the city on account of the dredging works at Frere Road in 1908 and it subsequently spread to other parts of the city. It was difficult to give the exact number of cases of malaria in the city but his medical friends on the Corporation and outside would bear him out that the prevalance of malaria this year was especially of a very serious character. In fact there was no locality in the city which was entirely free from the ravages of the disease and in some cases whole families with their servants had been laid up with malaria. He again drew the Corporation's attention to the violent character of the attack this year, especially at Chowpatti. It was said that people from Mesopotamia also brought malaria to the city this year but that did not wholly account for the exceptionally virulent character of the attack.

Dr. P. H. Meishery said it was only this year that he had seen malaria cases prove fatal. He therefore asked that the report, should be submitted early.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia thought the prevalance was due to the dampness caused by the continued monsoon and the continued opening of street water entrances. He urged that radical measures should be taken.

The proposition was carried.

TAXATION OF PROPERTIES.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—

"That in view of the sore irritation caused to many house owners in the City, the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the correspondence and to the report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated the 7th March 1910, published at pages 949-951 and pages 1079-1102 of the Corporation proceedings, respectively, dated the 14th February and 10th March 1910, and to paragraph 4 of the Statements of Objects and Reasons given in respect of a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, received with Government letter in the General Department, No. 564, dated the 2nd February 1910, which led to the retention of and the insertion of the marginally-quoted provisos to Section 201 of the Municipal Act, and he be requested to report whether under the amended Section a person or persons liable for payment of taxes in respect of more properties than one standing in his or their names or in the joint names of different persons as separate owners but having a common stair-case, are not entitled to ask for several bills in respect of the different properties under the said old retained proviso and whether his powers under the said newly added proviso to refuse to furnish more than one bill are restricted, as contemplated by the Amended Act, to the cases of only those buildings or land which have been treated as comprising more than one separate property under Section 158 which allows a one-fifth drawback of the general tax but no refund of all property taxes."

The proposition was carried.

POONA PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved:—

"That in view of the serious epidemic of Plague at Poona and other districts, the Commissioner be requested to report what special measures are being taken by the Bombay Municipality to prevent it spreading to this City."

The proposition was carried.

EXPORT OF INDIAN COAL.

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS CRITICISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

"The Times" says.—Coal exporters are exercised over the Indian Government's prohibition of export of better class of Indian coals and doubt whether the effect on a coaling-station like Colombo is grasped by the authorities, as it will curtail the steaming powers of calling liners.

GERMAN PIRACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Dec. 9.

The British steamer Britannia has been sunk. The captain was taken prisoner. Twenty-three of the crew have been landed and fifteen are missing.

HUNS RELEASE DUTCH MAIL BOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Dec. 9.

The Dutch mailboat Koningin Regentes, which was taken to Zeebrugge, has been released.

The Dutch mail boat Koningin Regente was held up by the Germans near Noorhinder on the 11th ultimo and taken to Zeebrugge. She had 93 passengers on board, including 19 British subjects of whom eight were from Ruhleben.

B. I. STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The British India steamer Tanfield is believed to have been sunk.

SUBMARINE DEUTSCHLAND RETURNS HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.

The submarine Deutchsland has arrived off Weser after a rapid voyage.

CAPTAIN OF AN ANCHOR LINER TAKEN PRISONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A telegram from Amsterdam says a submarine has taken prisoner Mr. James Blaikes, captain of the Anenor liner Caledonia.

LORD CURZON ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

It is announced that Lord Curzon is engaged to Mrs. Duggon, widowed daughter of late Mr. Hinds, former American Minister at Rio Janeiro.

ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

TROOPS POURING IN ATHENS.

"TINO'S" THREAT TO ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A telegram from Athens dated the 9th instant says that no demands have yet been formulated in writing and the Government is awaiting developments.

The personal luggage of the diplomatists was sent to Piraeus that morning.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Telegrams From Syra state that troops are pouring into Athens and now number 30,000. The Ministers of the Entente demanded an explanation of this concentration and M. Lambros replied that it was under pressure of an order from the Government.

The press admits that 16,000 Venizelists have been seized.

A telegram to "Lloyd's News" from Piraeus states that King Constantine has informed one Legation that he shall join the Germans if the Entente break off diplomatic relations.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Reuter's correspondent in Athens learns on good authority that an ultimatum from the Entente is being presented to-day.

UNCERTAIN SITUATION.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES NOT OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A telegram from Athens of to-day's date says that while the Government announces that the situation has improved the diplomatists are reserved.

It is stated that a friendly spirit prevailed at the audience given by the King to Sir Francis Elliot and H. Demidoff, British and Russian Ministers. His Majesty denied any hostile intentions and offered to withdraw three regiments from Thessaly, and to entrust to French destroyers the guarding of the Corinth canal and Chalcis bridges.

Another message from Athens says the Government has protested against the blockade and the situation is uncertain. The diplomatic circles are not optimistic. There are rumours of Ministerial changes.

GREEK PLOT.

TO FALL UPON ALLIED REAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A telegram to the "Daily Chronicle" from Piraeus, dated December 5th, says the Greeks occupy the vantage points near Athens and Piraeus. They are digging trenches and mounting guns everywhere.

Strenuous efforts are being made to place a strong army in the Larissa region with the object of falling upon the Allied rear in conjunction with a Germano-Bulgar attack.

"The Times" demands that strong measures be taken against Constantine, who is playing for time.

CONSTANTINE DENOUNCED.

CANEA POPULATION'S RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CANEA, Dec. 9.

A meeting of the whole population has passed a resolution dethroning Constantine, and cursing him as a traitor to the nation. The Greek troops who were present tore off their badges.

CONSTANTINOPLE-ATHENS WIRELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A telegram from Constantinople received in Amsterdam says the wireless communication between Constantinople and Athens has been re-established.

RUSSIA'S RESOLVE.

DEMAND FOR REAL WORKING GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.

The Council of Empire has passed a resolution urging the "destruction of clandestine responsible influences in the affairs of the State," and the formation of a real working government united by a well-defined programme relying with confidence on the goodwill of the country and consequently capable of collaboration with the Legislature with a view to a powerful national effort for final triumph over the enemy.

DEATH OF PRINCE OYAMA.

TOKIO, Dec. 11.

The deaths is announced of Prince Oyama.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. T. B. Anderson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A H Bennett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A E Boucher, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F S Carroll, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut B T Chippindall, Somersets.
Lieut G L Colomb, Londons.
Second-Lieut H N Falcy, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H St L Feilding, Black Watch.
Lieut L Fitzmaurice, Somersets.
Second-Lieut P McL Haarer, Flying Corps.
Lieut F H T Joscelyne, Somersets.
Second-Lieut C J McEwan, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A V Parker, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Captain T H Watts, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WILLED.

Second-Lieut F W Drew, East Yorkshires.
Captain A Grant, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H Fraser, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain A Skinner, South Lancashires.

DIED.

Second-Lieut A Hoult, East Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut F G Adlam, Somersets.
Second-Lieut C F Allen, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut L O Atkins, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R C Bambridge, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J S Beck, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut T A N Bent, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M S Blower, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut S Cartwright, East Surreys.
Captain F B Clark, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E G M Croker, Somersets.
Captain C O Donovan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut L F Ellis, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut J H Fisher, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut D W Fyfe, Black Watch.
Lieut V C H Gordon-Lennox, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut J H M Hardyman, Somersets.
Second-Lieut E K D Hinkson, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut K E King-King, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A R Kynock Seaforths.
Lieut W G Lacey, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J R Leslie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J F Magee, York and Lancasters.
Major R H Milvain, North Lancashires.
Captain C N Newton, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut F S Pemberton, Kings Royal Rifles.
Captain A M Reilly, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut E P Roberts, Sussex.
Captain W D Scott, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W T Stevens, East Kents.
Lieut K C Watson, Lancashires.
Captain T A V Wood, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut F H A Woodward, North Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut L A Herriott, Dublins.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut I Mc N Bannatyne, Highland L I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut A McCurrach, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut L F Waldron, Essex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R F Corlett, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut H Latham, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A L Westwood, Yorkshire L I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR.

Captain E B Beazley, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut R Wood, West Yorkshires.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Captain R Clibborn, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

Second-Lieut M Couchman, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R L Dingley, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C Kennard Flying Corps.
Lieut J B Lawton, East Kents.
Second-Lieut N Middlebrook, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W J Mount, Dublins.
Second-Lieut C Paterson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain A N Scott, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J P Shaw, Shropshires.
Captain C Waddington, East Lancashires.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut V H Watney. Machinegun Corps should read Lieut V H Watney, Machinegun Corps.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A C Laird, Black Watch.
Rev E W Trevor, Chaplain.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut T A Dickinson, South Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Rev D M Guthrie, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut A W Lawrie, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut J R Curtice, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Evans, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J Lyall, Gordons.
Second-Lieut L S Wilkinson, Bedfords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W Buxton, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut P W S Campion, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F R Cramb, Gordons.
Lieut R L Creasy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T A K Cubitt, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut T O L Drake, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R E Gray, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Haddow, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut A R Harrison, West Yorkshires.
Lieut A L Harrow-Bunn, Sherwoods.
Lieut W E Hazelton, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E O Hobson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut E R Horler, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A L Jacobs, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W L James, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A Johnson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H S Johnson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Johnston, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J B McCarthy, Field Artillery.
Lieut A P Maurice, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut F S Moller, Flying Corps.
Captain F Pawle, Hertfords.
Lieut-Colonel B H L Prior, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut C Raymond, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut V Royle, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H A Spranger, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F C Tetley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W P Trebilco, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H H Wall, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C J G Wallace, Northumberlands.
Captain G L Watson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Weir, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E G Whelon, Sussex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H F Stewart, Liverpools.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED

Lieut-Colonel C L Anderson, General List.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H B Begg, Flying Corps.
Lieut R Corbett, Yeomanry.
Major L G Hawker, Engineers.

KILLED.

Lieut F Anderson, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W S Dane, Worcesters.
Lieut A M Hopkins, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut P G H Howells, North Staffords.
Lieut P J McCusker, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R A Maclean, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut C G G Skelton, South Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut F E C Fisher, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J W Fryer, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G Knox, Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY UNOFFICIALLY NOW OFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieut E J Hopwood, East Lancashires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R M Baskett, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut D J F Bradbury, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut F C Caird, Inniskillings.
Captain C G Carson, Essex.
Second-Lieut L W Clarke, East Lancashires.
Lieut S O Cromie, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H V Lee, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut M M Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W J Thomson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H Watts, South Lancashires.
Lieut A H Wilson, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut C H B Cooper, Engineers.
Lieut R C Fausset, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G H C Hyne, Irish Guards.
Major R A Shaw, Field Artillery.

DIED.

Second-Lieut W J Fitness, Ordnance Corps.
Second-Lieut E W Sandison, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED.

Captain G P Cann, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H W Carter, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut F E Jones, Middlesex.
Lieut H G Lloyd, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut E H Mayers, Cornwalls.
Lieut C H Morgan, South Wales Borderers.
Captain E E Mulock, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut G Smith, Suffolks.
Lieut G Stevenson, Duchams.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut S M Gilbert, Cyclist Corps.
Lieut A H Muirhead, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G T Gravestock, Norfolks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C Glover, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H W Wright, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW MISSING.

Second-Lieut R A Cresswell, Oxford and Bucks.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced:—

Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster J C Finlay, Northumberlands.
Lieut N Hargreaves, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut N H Treleaven, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R Wheatley, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W Johnson, South Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H L Barclay, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W Broadwith, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R B Dormor, Engineers.
Captain R Farrant, Medicals.
Lieut A Grant, Essex.
Second-Lieut P H Hollick, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut B H M Jones, Flying Corps.
Lieut J D H Maddrell, Cornwalls.
Lieut S H Matthews, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut N B Pigo, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E C H Shillaker, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H J Smith, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R T Wright, Sherwoods.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R T Kerr, York and Lancasters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut B W Blayney, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H Baker, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut A R Royall, Irish Regiment.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J H Addenbrook, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H F Billinger, East Lancs.
Lieut S G Burch, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C E Duncan, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E F Scoones, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Robertson, Gordons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J Beresford, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Gibb, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A Gledhill, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut C B Harris, Welsh Regt.
Captain F H Kingswell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H Knight, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut T S McIntyre, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J T Macleod, Gordons.
Lieut E F Miller, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W Mitchell, Gordons.
Lieut-Colonel N C Rutherford, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S R Swift, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R Tyson, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut R Willett, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P J Pither, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W O Crowther, Sherwoods.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION, WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E A W Rogers, Horse Artillery.
should read, Lieut E A W Rogers, Horse Artillery.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C F Beverland, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut D P Brown, Mc R. Londons.
Second-Lieut S C Carter, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H L Helsdon, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut W E E F May, Londons.
Captain C W Merryweather, Lanc Fus.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A C Vigors, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut C P M Irwin, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain R Lewis, Berkshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut I M Allport, Northamptons.
Captain W C Andrew, Machinegun.
Second-Lieut R A Briggs, Sherwoods.
Captain W N Bushill, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J F Bygott, South Staffords.
Captain S E Clarke, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut F P Crosse, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut R Cudworth, Durhams.
Second-Lieut B F Deane, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C W Ford, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E Good, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H N Hallam, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut W E Harding, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J P Hyland, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut J McN McKinstry, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut H M Miller, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W W Phillips, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Rees, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L J U Way, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E Welbourne, Durhams.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut G N Higginson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H B Rylands, Lanc Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W P Damer, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut K G Fryer, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J E Russell, West Surreys.
Lieut C S Stevenson, West Kents.
Captain J S Walter, West Surreys.

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—*Apropos* of your note in to-day's issue on the failure of the Hon. Mr. Samiulla Baig's proposal in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces that a conscience clause for Indians should be inserted in the local Education Code, it may interest your readers to know the fate of the only other similar attempt, to my knowledge, hitherto made in India.

In January, 1913, soon after my nomination to the Madras Legislative Council, I gave notice of a resolution to the effect that "a conscience clause should be inserted in the Grant-in-Aid Code of the Madras Educational Department similar to that contained in Article 6 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools." The resolution was disallowed under a rule which says that no discussion shall be permitted, except with the sanction of the Governor, in regard to any matter which is the subject of discussion between the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the Local Government. After the lapse of eight months I gave notice a second time of the same resolution. It was disallowed a second time, but on the ground that the Government of India had held that the matter was not one which should be discussed in a local Legislative Council. How then was it allowed to be discussed in the U. P. Legislative Council? Either the ruling of the India Government reserving the subject for their own Legislative Council was not known to the U. P. Government, or the India Government have in the interval of three years changed their opinion of the importance of the subject and removed the ban. Few advocates of the conscience clause would havt expected that the Hon. Mr. Samiulla Baig's resolution would be accepted by the Local Government or carried in the Council. But the measure of support that it secured from non-officials exceeded my expectation. The second or the third attempt must be crowned with success.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
Servants of India Society,

MATUNGA STATION PLATFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yet another year is closing on us and we have yet to wake up the "Railway Gods" sitting on high to hear our prayers to raise the Matunga Station platforms. The same old excuse of "War" amongst us still exist, but may I ask if mud and stones which are the only things necessary to raise the platform level and which are to be had plentifully in and around Bombay are to be indented for from overseas and on account of which tonnage is required. Why then this delay? The Railway Company is digging up the platform just now as a painful reminder to us that something is being done if only to raise the platforms by an inch. Can the Railway Company say that the earnings of the station are not sufficient to merit greater convenience to the passengers? If so may I suggest them to close the station at once.—Yours, etc.

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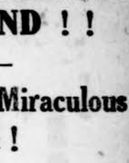

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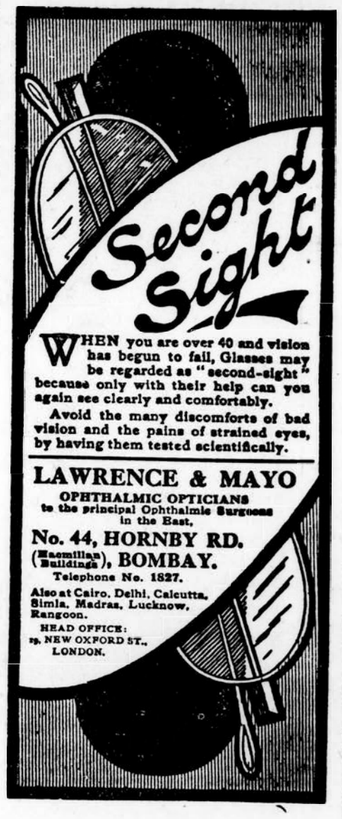

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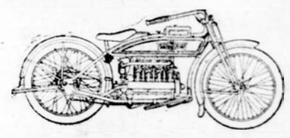

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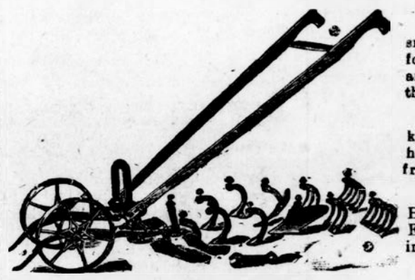

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Do. do. ..	with almond icing	.. „	„	1 12

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